

**WISCONSIN STATUTES
AND
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

RELATING TO
AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL BOXING**

APRIL 2003



State of Wisconsin
Department of Regulation and Licensing
Boxing
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CHAPTER 444

REGULATION OF BOXING

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Cross-reference: See definitions in s. 440.01.

Cross Reference: See also chs. RL 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 110, 111, 112, 113, and 114, Wis. adm. code.

444.02 Boxing licenses, permits. The department shall have the sole direction, management and control of, and jurisdiction over, all boxing and sparring exhibitions conducted within the state by any club. No boxing or sparring exhibitions may be conducted within the state except under authority granted by the department and in accordance with this chapter and the rules of the department. The department may issue, and for cause limit, suspend or revoke, a license to conduct boxing and sparring exhibitions to any incorporated club formed as provided in this chapter. The department may limit the number of sparring or boxing exhibitions given by any club in any city, village or town. No boxing or sparring exhibition may be conducted by any licensed club without a permit from the department. Every license shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the department prescribes. The department may reprimand clubs for violating this chapter or any rules of the department.

History: 1977 c. 418, 447; 1979 c. 221 s. 2200 (45); 1979 c. 355; 1993 a. 246.

Cross Reference: See also chs. RL 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 110, 111, 112, 113, and 114, Wis. adm. code.

444.03 Application for license; fee. No boxing or sparring exhibition may be conducted by any club except by license granted to it by the department, and no club may be licensed unless it is incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin and its membership limited to persons who have been continuous residents in the state for at least one year. An application for a license shall be in writing, addressed to the department and verified by an officer of the club. An application shall be accompanied by an annual fee of \$25 in cities, villages and towns of not more than 50,000 inhabitants, \$50 in cities of over 50,000 and not more than 150,000 inhabitants, and \$300 in cities of over 150,000 inhabitants when the admission is over \$1 and \$50 when the admission charge is \$1 or less. The application must show that the club has entered into a valid agreement for the use of the building, amphitheater or stadium in which contests are to be held.

History: 1979 c. 221 s. 2200 (45); 1981 c. 20; 1987 a. 399; 1991 a. 189; 1993 a. 246.

Cross Reference: See also chs. RL 100 and 110, Wis. adm. code.

444.04 Club reports. Within 24 hours after a club holds an exhibition, the club shall furnish to the department a written report, verified by one of its officers; showing the number of tickets sold for the exhibition, the amount of gross proceeds and all other information the department requires by rule to be included in the report.

History: 1973 c. 28; 1977 c. 29; 1979 c. 221 s. 2200 (45); 1987 a. 399; 1991 a. 183.

444.05 Amateur matches regulated; fee. Any club may conduct strictly amateur boxing and sparring exhibitions, on payment of an annual license fee of \$10, upon compliance and in accordance with this chapter with respect to obtaining a license and sanction from the department and subject to all the rules and regulations of the department. Amateur exhibitions within the

meaning of this section include only exhibitions in which the participants are bona fide amateurs and receive no money, compensation or reward for their participation in the exhibition, other than watches, medals, articles of jewelry, silverware, trophies or ornaments suitably inscribed to show that they are given for participation in an amateur boxing exhibition, but the value of any such article given to any contestant shall not exceed the sum of \$35. No other prize or reward may be given or awarded to or accepted by any boxer unless authorized in writing by the department. No bout or match in any such exhibition may exceed 3 3-minute rounds with a one-minute intermission between each round or 5 2-minute rounds with a one-minute intermission between each round subject to the approval of the department. The department shall require membership in a recognized amateur athletic association as evidence of the amateur standing of any contestant, or club, and in case of dispute, may determine upon competent evidence the amateur status of any contestant or club.

History: 1979 c. 162; 1979 c. 221 s. 2200 (45).

Cross Reference: See also chs. RL 103 and 104, Wis. adm. code.

444.06 Inspectors. The department shall appoint official "inspectors", each of whom shall receive a card authorizing the inspector to act wherever the department designates. The department may be, and at least one inspector shall be present at all exhibitions and see that the rules are strictly observed. An inspector shall also be present at the counting up of the gross receipts and shall immediately mail to the department the official box-office statement received from the club. Inspectors shall be paid a per diem to be set by the department, not to exceed \$25 for each day on which they are actually and necessarily engaged in the performance of their duties, and shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

History: 1971 c. 40; 1975 c. 39, 199; 1977 c. 29; 1979 c. 221 s. 2200 (45); 1979 c. 355.

Cross Reference: See also chs. RL 100, 101 and 104, Wis. adm. code.

444.09 Conduct of exhibitions regulated. (1) No boxing or sparring exhibition shall be for more than 10 rounds except that where a championship is to be determined, the exhibition shall not be for more than 15 rounds, and no round shall last more than 3 minutes.

(2) There shall be one minute intermission between rounds.

(3) Gloves weighing not less than 5 ounces shall be worn by contestants under 140 pounds, and not less than 6 ounces by other contestants.

(4) No person under the age of 18 years shall participate in any professional boxing or sparring exhibition. Amateur contestants between 14 and 18 years of age may participate in amateur boxing or sparring exhibitions with the consent of their parents or guardians.

(5) No betting at any boxing or sparring exhibitions shall be permitted before, after, or during any such contest, in the building where the contest is held.

(6) Contestants shall break clean, and must not hold and hit. Butting with head or shoulders, wrestling or illegal use of elbows

shall not be allowed. There shall be no unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of the contestants. This includes the use of abusive or insulting language.

(7) The department may allow or provide for decisions upon exhibitions held under this chapter to be made by the referee or by the referee and 2 judges appointed by the department under regulations prescribed by the department.

(8) The department may permit a total of 40 rounds of professional boxing or sparring at one time when requested by any licensed club.

History: 1979 c. 162 s. 38 (1); 1979 c. 221 s. 2700 (45); 1987 a. 399.

Cross Reference: See also chs. RL 102, 103, 104, 111, 112, 113, and 114, Wis. adm. code.

444.10 Physician to examine contestants. Prior to entering the ring, each contestant must be examined by a physician who has been licensed to practice in Wisconsin not less than 5 years and who is appointed by the department and certifies in writing, over his or her signature, as to the contestant's physical and mental fitness to engage in such contest.

History: 1979 c. 162 s. 38 (1); 1979 c. 221 s. 2200 (45); 1991 a. 316.

Cross Reference: See also chs. RL 103 and 113, Wis. adm. code.

444.11 Licenses to matchmakers, referees, boxers, etc. The department may grant licenses upon application and the payment of the prescribed fees to matchmakers, managers, referees, examining physicians, boxers and seconds and trainers. The fees to be paid per year shall be: Matchmakers in cities with a population of over 150,000, \$25; matchmakers in other cities and in villages and towns, \$10; managers, \$10; referees, \$15; examining physicians, \$10; boxers, \$5; seconds and trainers, \$5. The department may limit, suspend or revoke any such license or reprimand the holder thereof upon such cause as it deems sufficient.

History: 1977 c. 418; 1979 c. 110 s. 60 (13); 1979 c. 221 s. 2200 (45).

444.12 Referee to stop contest. The referee must stop the contest when either of the contestants shows a marked superiority or is apparently outclassed.

Cross Reference: See also chs. RL 104 and 114, Wis. adm. code.

444.13 Sham matches, license revoked. Any club which conducts, holds or gives or participates in any sham or fake boxing or sparring match shall thereby forfeit its license which license shall thereupon be revoked by the department; and it shall not thereafter be entitled to another license; nor shall any license be issued to any club, which has a member who belonged to a club which had its license revoked.

History: 1979 c. 162 s. 38 (1); 1979 c. 221 s. 2200 (45).

Cross Reference: See also ch. RL 105, Wis. adm. code.

444.14 Sham matches; contestants penalized; forfeitures; hearing. Any contestant who participates in any sham or fake boxing or sparring exhibition or violates any rule or regulation of the department shall be penalized as follows: For the first offense the contestant shall be restrained by order of the department for not less than 2 months nor more than one year, the period to begin immediately after the occurrence of the offense. From participation in the exhibition to be held or given by any licensed club; for a 2nd offense, the contestant shall be permanently disqualified from further admission or participation in any such exhibition held or given by any licensed club and in addition, for each such offense, shall forfeit such amount, out of the share or purse agreed to be paid the contestant for the exhibition as the department determines, the forfeit to be paid into the general fund of the state. The department, upon determining the amount of the forfeit, may pay the same out of any guarantee deposited with it for delivery to the contestant or may order it paid to the department by the club employing the contestant out of the purse or share agreed by it to be paid to the contestant. The department shall not determine the forfeit until after due hearing held upon reasonable notice duly served upon the contestant or the contestant's manager and upon the club by whom the contestant is employed. Any member of the department or the secretary or any inspector of the

department may order the club to hold the share or purse of the contestant in its possession pending the hearing and determination of the department. For failure to obey any order of the department or the secretary of the department or any inspector of the department given under this section, the license of the club may be limited, suspended, canceled or revoked and the club may be reprimanded.

History: 1977 c. 418; 1979 c. 221 s. 2200 (45).

Cross Reference: See also ch. RL 105, Wis. adm. code.

444.15 Reports; examination of books and officers.

Whenever any club fails to make a report of any contest at the time prescribed or whenever a report is unsatisfactory to the department, the secretary of the department may examine the books and records of the club and may subpoena and examine, under oath, the club's officers and other witnesses to determine the total amount of its gross receipts for any exhibition. The secretary may require the club to pay the expenses of conducting the examination. If a club fails to pay the amount of expenses determined by the secretary to be due within 20 days after receiving notice of the amount, the club shall forfeit its license, be disqualified from receiving any license under this chapter and forfeit to the state the sum of \$1,000, which may be recovered by the department of justice in the name of the state.

History: 1979 c. 162 s. 38 (4); 1979 c. 221 s. 2700 (45); 1987 a. 399.

444.16 Violation, when a misdemeanor. (1) A violation of any provision of this chapter, for which a penalty is not herein expressly prescribed, is a misdemeanor.

(2) In addition to any other remedies, the several district attorneys or the attorney general are authorized to bring action in the name of the state to enjoin violations of this chapter or the rules of the department.

History: 1973 c. 28; 1979 c. 221 s. 2200 (45).

Cross Reference: See also ch. RL 105, Wis. adm. code.

444.17 Organizations exempted. (1) This chapter does not apply to amateur boxing or sparring exhibitions held under the auspices and upon the premises of any university, college, state university, high school, public school, parochial school or of any church or religious corporation of the state in intramural, interscholastic or intercollegiate or other competition if the participants therein are bona fide members of such church or religious corporation or students of their respective schools. All such boxing or sparring exhibitions shall be by and with the consent of, and under the supervision of the governing body of such university, college, state university, high school, public school, parochial school or church or religious corporation.

(2) This chapter does not apply to exhibitions conducted by the American Legion, the Young Men's Christian Association, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars or the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, for which no admission fee is charged. Any contribution shall be considered an admission fee. No such boxing or sparring exhibitions shall be conducted as a part of any program where an admission fee is charged.

(3) (a) This chapter does not apply to amateur boxing or sparring exhibitions conducted by or held under the auspices of any public recreation department supported by town, village, city, county, state or federal funds, in any intradepartmental or interdepartmental exhibitions if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The exhibitions are between bona fide members of boxing classes conducted by the public recreation departments.

2. The public recreation departments under subd. 1. are members of a recognized state association of public recreation departments.

3. The amateur boxing or sparring exhibition is sanctioned by the department.

(b) The application for the sanction under par. (a) 3. of each exhibition shall be made in writing to the department at least 2 weeks prior to the exhibition. A fee of \$5 shall accompany the

application to cover the cost of sanction and expenses of an inspector, whose duty it shall be to enforce all rules and regulations and to see that a competent referee, timer, doctor and judges are employed. The department may deny any application for the sanction of an exhibition for cause upon competent evidence.

History: 1979 c. 221 s. 2200 (45); 1999 a. 85.

444.18 Insurance on boxers. Any licensee authorized to conduct boxing matches or exhibitions shall insure each contes-

tant participating therein for hospital, nursing and medication expenses and physician's and surgeon's services according to an equitable fee schedule, not to exceed in the aggregate \$500, to be paid to, or for the use of, any contestant to compensate for injuries sustained in any such contest; and shall insure each contestant for not less than \$2,500 to be paid to the contestant's estate in the event of the contestant's death as the result of participation in such boxing match or exhibition.

History: 1Y91 a. 316.

Chapter RL 100

DEFINITIONS, LICENSES, PERMITS FOR AMATEUR BOXING

RL 100.01	Scope and authority.
RL 100.02	Definitions.
RL 100.03	Amateur club license; application.

RL 100.04	Amateur show, permits; application.
RL 100.05	Permits, issuance and effect.
RL 100.07	Cancelling an amateur show.

RL 100.01 Scope and authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 227.11 (2), 444.02 and 444.05, Stats.

History Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; **r. and recr., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.**

RL 100.02 Definitions. As used in ch. 444, Stats., and in chs. RL 100 to 105:

(1) "Amateur" means a boxer who receives no money, compensation, or reward for participation, other than watches, medals, articles of jewelry, silverware, trophies or ornaments which are suitably inscribed to show that they are given for participation in a show and which do not exceed the sum of \$35.

(1m) "Amateur club" means a club licensed under ch. 444, Stats., to conduct amateur boxing shows.

(2) "Bout" means a contest between 2 boxers.

(3) "Boxer" means any person seeking or designated to participate in an amateur show.

(4) "Cause" means any of the reasons listed in s. RL 105.01.

(5) "Knock-out" means that a boxer is down as described in s. RL 104.05 for at least 10 seconds as determined by the referee.

(6) "Permit" means a credential issued to an amateur club to conduct a specific amateur show.

(6m) "Second" means a person who is present during a bout to provide assistance to a boxer.

(7) "Show" means any boxing or sparring event the admission to which requires the purchase of a ticket or the payment of anything of value. "Show" and "exhibition" as used in ch. 444, Stats., have the same meaning.

(8) "Sparring" means a show or bout in which the boxers participate for exhibition purposes and the results of the show or bout do not become part of the boxer's boxing record which shows wins or losses. "Sparring" does not include a bout held at a training facility for training purposes, even though people frequently refer to such bouts as "sparring."

(9) "Stimulant" means amphetamines, cocaine, phenylpropylamine and ephedrine.

History Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (intro.), (1) and (3), **renum. (5) to (7) to be (7), (5) and (6) and am. (6) and (7), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; renum. (1) to be (1m), cr. (1), (6m), (8) and (9), am. (3) and (6), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.**

RL 100.03 Amateur club license; application. An applicant for an amateur club license shall submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.05, Stats.

History Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

RL 100.04 Amateur show permits; application. Application for a permit to conduct an amateur show shall be made

at least 30 days before the date of the show by an authorized representative of a licensed amateur club on forms provided by the department and shall include:

(1) The name and address of the amateur club.

(2) The date, starting time and location of the proposed show.

(3) A detailed plan for evacuating a seriously injured boxer to a hospital including the name of the amateur club representative responsible for evacuating an injured boxer, the method of removal from the ring and the means of transportation.

(4) The time and location of the weigh-in and physical examination.

(5) Either a description of the procedure to be used for determining the pairing of boxers or a list of the boxers in each bout.

(6) A description of the procedure to be used for selecting judges and for judging and scoring bouts.

(7) The maximum number of bouts to be held.

Note: The number and length of rounds permitted in an exhibition are as specified in s. 444.05, Stats.

History Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (intro.) and (2), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93.

RL 100.05 Permits, issuance and effect. (1) An application for a permit shall be granted or denied within 15 business days after receipt of the application.

(2) Issuance of a permit by the department authorizes an amateur club to conduct an amateur show under the control of the inspectors, referees and physicians assigned and listed in the permit.

History Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (2), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; **am. (1), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.**

RL 100.06 Strict compliance with permit required. Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; **am. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; r., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.**

RL 100.07 Cancelling an amateur show. (1) At any time on the date of a show an inspector assigned to the show may cancel all or part of a show if:

(a) The inspector reasonably believes that the show is not being conducted according to rules in chs. RL 100 to 105 or the conditions stated in the permit which authorizes the show; or,

(b) The inspector reasonably believes that the show poses an unreasonable threat to the health or safety of a boxer, the spectators, or an official.

(2) The department may cancel a show at any time for violation of rules in chs. RL 100 to 105.

(3) An amateur club may cancel a show by notifying the department and those members of the media whom the club initially notified about the show at least 24 hours before the show is scheduled to begin.

History Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; **am (3), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.**

Chapter RL 101

STATE OFFICIALS FOR AMATEUR BOXING

RL 101.005 Authority.
RL 101.01 Inspectors: appointment and authority.
RL 101.02 Referees.

RL 101.03 Ringside physicians
RL 101.04 Judges and judging.

RL 101.005 Authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 227.11 (2), 444.02, 444.06 and 444.10, Stats.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 101.01 Inspectors: appointment and authority. Inspectors assigned to shows represent the state and are delegated the state's authority to control the show from the time of weigh-in and physical examination until 24 hours after completion of the last bout in the scheduled show. Inspectors shall designate procedures for keeping time during a bout.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93.

RL 101.02 Referees. Referees assigned to a show represent the state for the purpose of regulating bouts in a show. The referee shall:

(1) Regulate the boxers and others in the ring, according to these rules and ch. 444, Stats.

(2) Maintain control of the bout at all stages.

(3) Prevent a weakened or outclassed boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

(4) Interpret the rules relevant to a bout and decide and take action upon any circumstance of a bout not covered by a rule.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (intro.), Register, July, 1993, No. 453, eff. 61-93.

RL 101.03 Ringside physicians. (1) Ringside physicians assigned to a show represent the state for the purpose of protecting the health and welfare of boxers participating in shows.

(2) A ringside physician shall examine each boxer as required by s. RL 103.02.

(3) One or more ringside physicians assigned to the show by the department shall be in attendance at ringside at all times during a show and shall be prepared to administer medical procedures to boxers who receive injuries and shall interrupt or stop a bout to prevent a weakened, outclassed or injured boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1) and (3), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93.

RL 101.04 Judges and judging. An amateur boxing club applying for a permit shall describe in the application the procedure to be used for selecting judges and in judging and scoring bouts. If current rules of the United States amateur boxing, inc., are to be used in judging and scoring bouts, it is sufficient to state in the application "Scoring and judging according to USA boxing rules."

Note: A copy of the USA Boxing Official Rules may be obtained from the United States Amateur Boxing, Inc., 1750 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80909-5776.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

Chapter RL 102

EQUIPMENT FOR AMATEUR BOXING

RL 103.005 Authority
RL 102.01 Ring.
RL 102.02 Emergency equipment.
RL 102.03 Gloves.
RL 101.04 Bandage specifications

RL 102.05 Dress.
RL 102.06 Mouthpieces.
RL 102.07 Headgear.
RL 102.08 Corner equipment

RL 102.005 Authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 227.11 (2), 444.02 and 444.09, Stats.
History: Cr., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 102.01 Ring. Ail shows shall be conducted in a ring which meets the following requirements:

(1) The ring shall be a square of not less than 16 nor more than 20 feet on a side within the ropes. The apron of the ring floor shall extend at least 18 inches beyond the ropes. The ring may not be more than four feet above the floor of the building or grounds of an outdoor arena and shall have 3 sets of suitable steps for the use of boxers, coaches, and officials, one in each boxer's corner and one in a neutral corner or area for use by physicians and referees.

(2) The ring shall be circumscribed with at least 4 ropes. Ropes may not be less than one inch in diameter. Ropes may not be made of metal. Ropes shall be wrapped securely with soft material. The lowest rope shall be 18 inches above the ring floor, the second rope 30 inches, the third rope 42 inches, and the fourth rope 54 inches above the ring floor. The ropes shall be secured with 2 spacer ties on each side of the ring. The ring floor shall be padded with a one-inch layer of padding of felt, rubber or other similar material, placed on a one-inch base of building board or similar supporting base. Padding shall be covered with canvas duck, or similar material tightly stretched and laced securely in place, preferably under the apron.

(3) Ring posts shall be at least 3 inches in diameter, extending from the floor to the height of 58 inches above the ring floor. Ropes shall be connected to posts with the extension not shorter than 18 inches. Turn-buckles shall be covered with a protective padding. Full-length vertical corner pads shall be secured in place.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (intro.). Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; am. (2), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 102.02 Emergency equipment. The amateur club holding the permit shall have at least one properly charged oxygen tank with a suitable mask and airways of assorted sizes, and it shall have a stretcher available at ringside.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 102.03 Gloves. Gloves approved by the inspector shall be worn by boxers in all bouts. Only thumbless or thumb-attached gloves shall be approved.

(1) Boxing gloves may be not less than 5 oz. each in weight when worn by a boxer under 140 pounds, and not less than 6 oz. when worn by other boxers.

(2) Gloves shall be whole, clean and in sanitary condition. Breaking, roughing or twisting of gloves is prohibited. No foreign substances may be applied to gloves except for wrapping around the wrist area to safely secure the laces.

(3) The inspector shall be responsible for rejecting gloves that may pose a safety or health problem to the amateur boxer.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (intro.) and cr. (3), Register, July, 1988, No. 391, eff. 8-1-88; am. (1), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 102.04 Bandage specifications. (1) Boxers shall wear one 2-inch by 10 yard roll of cotton gauze on each hand during all bouts and shows except as follows:

(a) The roll worn by boxers weighing 156 pounds and above may be longer than 10 yards, but may not exceed 12 yards.

(b) Boxers may use one training wrap type bandage on each hand not to exceed 6 feet 6 inches in length, held in place by a strip of one-inch adhesive tape not more than 8 inches in length around each wrist. Boxers may place 2 strips of one-inch adhesive tape on the back of each hand in the form of an "X" provided the strips do not extend more than one-half inch into the palm area of the hand.

(2) No substance other than above prescribed may be used between the fingers or over the knuckles.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1) (intro.), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93.

RL 102.05 Dress. (1) Boxers shall box in proper dress including an approved foul-proof protection cup for a male boxer, a breast protector for a female boxer, trunks with a belt line below or at the waistline, shoes of soft material, without spikes, cleats or heels, and socks which may extend to within one inch below the knee.

(2) Boxers may not wear metal straps, buckles, necklaces, jewelry or other objects.

(3) Boxers may not use any type of grease or other substance on the body.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 9-1-97.

RL 102.06 Mouthpieces. Boxers shall wear an individually form-fitted mouthpiece during each round.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

RL 102.07 Headgear. Boxers shall wear headgear approved by the inspector in all bouts. Headgear shall meet substantially the following specifications:

(1) Headgear shall be adjustable to different head sizes.

(2) The total weight may not exceed 12 ounces.

(3) The outer casing of the headgear shall be constructed of tanned sheepskin of not less than 2, nor more than 3 ounces in weight.

(4) Padding at back of head, ears, and temple area shall consist of 1/4-inch thickness of closed cell padding.

(5) Padding for the area above the eyes shall consist of a combination padding of 1/4-inch closed cell padding and 3/8-inch latex foam rubber cemented together.

(6) Padding for the ears shall consist of 1/2-inch flat foam rubber on the outside, fitted in a semi-circle.

(7) Lace tips or any exposed metal is prohibited. The buckle under the chin shall be thoroughly protected.

(8) The inner casing of the headgear shall be lined with 2 1/2 ounces of tanned unfinished sheepskin.

(9) All padding shall be cemented to the casing.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

RL 102.08 Corner equipment. **(1)** Every second working in a boxer's corner shall have the following equipment:

- (a) First aid supplies.
- (b) Clean towels.
- (c) Sterile gauze pads, sterile cotton and cotton tipped swabs.

(d) Ice-filled bag.

(2) Seconds shall submit first aid kits and corner equipment to the ringside physician for inspection and approval before a show. Kits and equipment may not include stimulants.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; **ant. (2), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.**

Chapter RL 103

CONDUCTING AN AMATEUR SHOW

RL 103.005 Authority.
RL 103.01 Boxers.
RL 103.02 Physical examinations.
RL 103.03 Weigh-in.

RL 103.04 Weight limitation.
RL 103.05 Pairing for shows.
RL 103.06 Seconds.
RL 103.07 Battle royal prohibited.

RL 103.005 Authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 227.11 (2), 444.02, 444.09 and 444.10, Stats.

History: Cr., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 103.01 Boxers. (1) To participate in a show a boxer shall be at least 14 years of age and be examined on the day of the bout by the ringside physician and certified to be fit. Boxers between 14 and 18 years of age shall present to the inspector a statement signed by a parent or guardian permitting participation in the show.

(3) No boxer may participate in more than 2 bouts in any one day.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1), Register, July, 1988, No. 391, eff. 8-1-88; am. (1), r. (2), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; am. (1), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 103.02 Physical examinations. (2) All boxers shall be examined at a pre-bout physical examination by the ringside physician within 12 hours before each bout and, if requested by a boxer, referee or inspector, after a bout. A boxer who competes in more than one bout within a 12 hour period shall be examined between each bout. The ringside physician shall complete a report for each boxer.

(3) The ringside physician shall examine each boxer as appropriate in his or her judgment including heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, vision and lungs. The ringside physician shall approve a boxer's mouthpiece. The ringside physician shall certify as fit those boxers whose physical condition appears satisfactory for competition and shall disqualify others. The results of the examination shall be recorded on a department form and submitted by the ringside physician to the inspector.

(4) A boxer who has been knocked out or injured in a bout which was terminated by a referee may not participate in a show unless subsequent to the bout the boxer is given a complete physical examination by a physician and the physician certifies on the "Boxers Medical Examination Report", or on a similar form containing the same information, that the boxer is physically fit to participate in competitive boxing. If a boxer has been knocked out or injured by a head blow, a period of rest is required under s. RL 104.06.

Note: A person may obtain a copy of the Boxers Medical Examination Report from the Wisconsin Department of Regulation and Licensing, 1400 East Washington Avenue, Room 281, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; r. (1), am. (3) and (4), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93.

RL 103.03 Weigh-in. (1) Boxers shall weigh-in within 8 hours of competition in one-day shows and before the pairing

except that in international competition boxers shall weigh-in within 24 hours of competition.

(2) The weigh-in shall be conducted by or under the supervision of the inspector.

(3) The inspector shall retain a record of the weight of each boxer and determine whether the pairing of any 2 boxers violates s. RL 103.04.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93.

RL 103.04 Weight limitation. Boxers may not compete in the same bout if the difference in their weights exceeds 12 pounds. However, this limitation does not apply in a bout in which boxers weigh more than 178 pounds.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

RL 103.05 Pairing for shows. (1) The determination of the bout in which each boxer shall participate shall be according to a procedure agreed to by the boxing clubs participating in the show and shall take into consideration the weight, skill, experience and physical maturation of each boxer. The procedure shall be described to the department at the time of application for permit.

(2) The draw or pairing shall be completed at least one hour before the first bout of a show.

(3) No boxers may be paired if the inspector determines they exceed the limitation of s. RL 103.04 or are otherwise mismatched.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1), Register, July, 1988, No. 391, eff. 8-1-88; am. (1) and (2), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93.

RL 103.06 Seconds. (1) Only the second and assistant second may mount the ring apron; one may enter the ring between rounds.

(2) No second or assistant second may incite spectators by words or signs.

(3) No second or assistant may advise or encourage a boxer during the progress of a round.

(4) No second may attempt to render aid to a seriously injured boxer before the attending physician has examined the boxer.

(5) Seconds shall leave the ring enclosure at least 10 seconds before the beginning of each round.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

RL 103.07 Battle royal prohibited. All shows in which more than 2 boxers appear in the ring at the same time, commonly called "battle royal" shows, are prohibited.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; am., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

Chapter RL 104

CONDUCTING AN AMATEUR BOUT

RL 104.005	Authority.
RL 104.01	Inspection of gloves and bandages
RL 104.02	Referee's duties.
RL 104.03	Low blows.
RL 101.04	Fouls.

RL 104.05	Procedures after knock-downs.
RL 104.06	Head blows.
RL 104.07	Attending a boxer who has been injured or knocked out
RL 104.08	Head injury slip.
RL 104.09	Stimulants prohibited.

RL 104.005 Authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 227.11 (2), 444.02 and 444.12, Stats.

History: Cr., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 104.01 Inspection of gloves and bandages. The inspector or the inspector's designee shall inspect the bandages, gloves and dress before a boxer enters the ring.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

RL 104.02 Referee's duties. In addition to the general responsibilities of s. RL 101.02, a referee shall:

(1) Indicate to a boxer by suitable explanatory signs or gestures any infringement of the rules.

(2) Caution, warn or disqualify a boxer for committing a foul. Before issuing a warning, the referee shall order the boxers to stop. The warning shall be clearly given and describe the reason and purpose for the warning. After giving the warning, the referee shall order the boxers to "Box". A boxer who is given 3 warnings in a bout shall be disqualified.

(3) Caution a boxer by advice or admonishment to check or prevent an undesirable practice or a less serious violation of the rules.

(4) Interrupt a bout and warn a boxer against fouls or for any other reason in the interests of fair play, or to ensure compliance with the rules.

(5) Terminate a bout at any stage:

(a) To prevent a weakened, outclassed or injured boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

(b) If one of the boxers has received an injury which, in the opinion of the referee, would result in harm or an unreasonable risk of harm to a boxer if the bout were to continue.

(c) If the referee considers one or both of the contestants are not in earnest.

(6) Disqualify a boxer who fails to comply immediately with the referee's orders or behaves toward the referee in an offensive or aggressive manner at any time.

(7) Disqualify a second or assistant who has violated the rules and disqualify the boxer if the second or assistant does not comply with the referee's orders.

(8) Stop a bout if a boxer is down 3 times in one round or 4 times in a bout as a result of blows.

(9) Interrupt a bout and call time if a mouthpiece is knocked out of a boxer's mouth. The mouthpiece shall be taken to the boxer's corner where it shall be washed. A second shall replace the mouthpiece in the boxer's mouth after washing. Boxers may not box without wearing a mouthpiece. If a boxer deliberately spits out his or her mouthpiece, the referee shall warn the offending boxer. A repetition of the same offense shall cause a second warning. After the third offense, the referee shall disqualify the boxer.

(10) Call the ringside physician into the ring to examine an injured boxer whenever the referee believes an examination is necessary.

(11) Interrupt or stop a bout at the order of the ringside physician who mounts the apron of the ring and signals to the referee that the bout shall be interrupted or stopped.

(12) Use commands as necessary to control the bout, including:

(a) "Stop" when ordering the boxers to stop boxing.

(b) "Box" when ordering the boxers to continue.

(c) "Break" when breaking a clinch, upon which command each boxer shall step back before continuing boxing.

(13) Raise the hand of the winning boxer when the winner of a bout is announced.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (11), Register, July, 1988, No. 391, eff. 8-1-88; am. (9), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 104.03 Low blows. A referee may penalize any boxer who delivers a low blow to another boxer during a contest with a loss of points, round or bout. The referee shall determine whether the boxer who has been fouled is able to continue. If the referee determines that the boxer who has been fouled is not able to continue, the boxer responsible for the low blow shall be disqualified and the boxer who was fouled shall be the winner of the bout. If the referee determines that the boxer who has been fouled is able to continue, the referee may order the boxer to continue. If the boxer refuses to continue, the referee shall declare the boxer who refuses to continue as the loser of the bout.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; r. and recr., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 104.04 Fouls. The following are fouls:

(1) Hitting below the belt; or holding, tripping or kicking.

(2) Hits or blows with the head, shoulder, forearm, elbow, knee or foot; pressing with arm or elbow in opponent's face or neck; or pressing the head of the opponent back over the ropes.

(3) Hitting with an open glove, the inside of the glove, or the wrist or side of the hand.

(4) Hits which land on the back of the opponent, and especially any blow on the back of the neck, or head or kidney caused by the boxer administering the punch.

(5) A blow which is delivered during or at the end of a 360-degree pivot.

(6) Attacking while holding the ropes or making any unfair use of the ropes.

(7) Wrestling, clinching or leaning on an opponent.

(8) Attacking an opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising.

(9) Holding.

(10) Holding and hitting, or pulling and hitting.

(11) Holding or locking of the opponent's arm or head, or pushing an arm underneath the arm of the opponent.

(12) Ducking below the belt of the opponent in a manner dangerous to the opponent.

(13) Defending one's self passively by means of double cover or falling intentionally to avoid a blow.

(14) Not stepping back when ordered to break.

(15) Attempting to strike an opponent immediately after the referee has ordered "Break" or before taking a step back.

(16) Assaulting or behaving in an aggressive manner towards a referee.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (2) and (5), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 104.05 Procedures after knock-downs.
(1) WHEN DOWN. A boxer is considered down:

(a) If the boxer touches the floor with any part of the body other than the feet as the result of a blow or series of blows, or

(b) If the boxer hangs helplessly on the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows, or

(c) If the boxer is outside or partly outside the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows, or

(d) If, following a hard punch, the boxer has not fallen and is not lying on the ropes, but is in a semi-conscious state and cannot, in the opinion of the referee, continue the bout.

(2) NEUTRAL CORNER. When a boxer is down, the referee shall immediately begin to count the seconds. When a boxer is down the opponent shall go at once to the neutral corner as designated by the referee. The bout may not continue until the command "Box" is given by the referee. If the opponent does not go to the neutral corner on command the referee shall stop counting until the opponent has done so. The counting shall then be continued where it has been interrupted.

(3) COUNT. When a boxer is down the referee shall count aloud from one to 10 with intervals of one second between the numbers, and shall indicate each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the boxer who has been knocked down is aware of the count. If a boxer is down at the end of a round, the referee shall continue the count and the bell may not be sounded until completion of the count of 10. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the boxer went down and the time of announcing "one".

(4) MANDATORY 8 COUNT. When a boxer is down as the result of a blow the bout may not be continued until the referee has reached the count of 8, even if the boxer is ready to continue before then.

(5) CONTINUED COUNT. If a boxer is down as the result of a blow and the bout is continued after the count of 8 has been reached, but the boxer immediately falls again without having received a fresh blow, the referee shall continue the counting from the count of 8.

(6) BOTH BOXERS DOWN. If both boxers go down at the same time, counting shall be continued as long as one of them is still down. If both boxers remain down until the count of 10 the bout shall be stopped and the decision given in accordance with the points awarded up to the time of the knock-down.

(7) FAILURE TO BOX. A boxer who fails to resume boxing immediately after the termination of the rest interval, or who, when knocked down by a blow, fails to resume boxing within 10 seconds, shall lose the bout.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (5), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 104.06 Head blows. (1) PROCEDURE. If a boxer has been knocked out in a bout as the result of head blows or received serious head blows, the boxer shall be examined by a ringside physician immediately and accompanied by an amateur club representative designated by the inspector to his or her home or to suitable accommodations unless the ringside physician orders hospitalization. The person accompanying the boxer shall give a head injury slip to a responsible person at the home or accommodation and explain its meaning. A head injury slip is illustrated in s. RL 104.08.

(2) PERIODS OF REST REQUIRED AFTER KNOCK-OUT OR HEAD BLOWS. (a) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows during a bout or who has received hard blows to the head, making the boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing, may not

take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least 30 days from the date of the bout.

(b) A boxer who, ~~twice~~ in a period of 3 months, has either been knocked out as a result of head blows during a bout or who has received hard blows to the head, making the boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing, may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring during a period of 6 months from the second bout.

(c) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows 3 times in a period of 12 months or who has, in 3 consecutive bouts, received hard blows to the head, making the boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing, may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of one year from the third knock-out.

(d) Before resuming boxing after any of the periods of rest prescribed in pars. (a) to (c), a boxer shall be given a special examination by a qualified physician which includes an electroencephalogram (EEG), a computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan, a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), or any other scan which a physician believes is as reliable or more reliable than an EEG or a CAT scan for determining the presence of brain damage. The special examination shall include a certification by the examining physician that the boxer is fit to take part in competitive boxing.

(e) The requirements and conditions enumerated in this subsection apply to knockouts and hard blows to the head regardless of whether the bouts occurred in Wisconsin or another jurisdiction.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (2)(d), cr. (2)(e), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 104.07 Attending a boxer who has been injured or knocked out. (1) In the event of a knockout or serious injury, the referee shall immediately request the ringside physician to check the boxer's condition and to render aid if necessary.

A ringside physician shall enter the ring immediately if a bout ends in a knock-out or if it is stopped because of an injury.

(2) The attending ringside physician may on his or her own initiative enter the ring between rounds and, at the request of the referee, during the round for the purpose of examining an injured boxer. If in the opinion of the ringside physician a boxer is in danger of further physical injury, the ringside physician shall stop the bout.

(3) In the event of any serious injury, the ringside physician shall immediately render treatment and prescribe further treatment if necessary.

(4) Any boxer who sustains a severe injury or a knock-out in a bout shall follow the instructions of the attending ringside physician until the boxer's personal physician is available.

(5) A boxer who has been knocked out may not be touched, except for removal of the mouthpiece, until the attending ringside physician enters the ring and personally attends the boxer and issues any instructions the ringside physician deems necessary.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

RL 104.08 Head injury slip. The following shall be included in a "Head Injury Slip":

"If any of the following symptoms occur, contact a physician immediately:

(1) Headache or dizziness lasting over 2 hours.

(2) Increasing drowsiness or loss of consciousness following the bout, arouse every 2 hours during the night following the bout to check for alertness.

(3) Vomiting.

(4) Blurred vision.

(5) Mental confusion or irrational behavior.

(6) Convulsive seizure.

(7) Inability to move a limb.

(8) Excessive restlessness.

(9) Oozing of blood or watery fluid from the ears or nose.

(10) Inability to control urine or feces.”

History: Cr. Register. August, 1985, No. 356, eff. Y-1-85.

RL 104.09 Stimulants prohibited. No manager or sec-

ond may give stimulants of any kind to boxers before or during a bout.

History: Cr. Register. August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

Chapter RL 105

CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE OF AMATEUR CLUBS AND OTHER PERSONS

RL 105.005 Authority

RL 105.01 Grounds for discipline

RL 105.005 Authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 227.11 (2), 444.02 and 444.14, Stats.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 105.01 Grounds for discipline. (1) The department may revoke, limit or suspend the license of any amateur club if any amateur club member, officer or representative:

(a) Violates any state or federal statute or rule relating to boxing.

(b) Conducts a show or engages in conduct at a show in a manner such that the spectators or participants are subject to an unrea-

sonable risk of harm.

(c) Interferes with an inspector, referee or ringside physician at a show.

(d) Misrepresents material facts relating to a show including, but not limited to, the identity or record of a boxer.

(2) No person whose license has been suspended or revoked may participate in any boxing show or enter the dressing room of any licensed club during any show.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1) (h) to (d) and (2), Register, July, 1991, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; am. (1) (d) and (2), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

Chapter RL 110

DEFINITIONS, LICENSES, PERMITS FOR PROFESSIONAL BOXING

RL 110.01	Scope and authority.
RL 110.02	Definitions.
RL 110.025	Compliance with federal laws.
RL 110.03	Professional club license.

RL 110.035	Licensure of seconds.
RL 110.04	Professional show permits; application.
RL 110.05	Permits, issuance and effect.
RL 110.07	Cancelling a professional show.

RL 110.01 Scope and authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 227.11 (2), 444.02 and 444.03, Stats.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; am. Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 110.02 Definitions. As used in ch. 444, Stats., and in chs. RL 110 to 116:

(1) "Bout" means a contest between 2 boxers.

(2) "Boxer" means any person who is licensed under the provisions of ch. RL 115.

(3) "Cause" means any of the reasons listed in s. RL 116.01.

(4) "Knock-out" means that a boxer is down as described in s. RL 114.05 for at least 10 seconds as determined by the referee.

(5) "Permit" means a credential issued to a professional club to conduct a specific professional boxing show.

(5m) "Professional" means a boxer who receives money or reward, except that "professional" does not mean receiving watches, medals, articles of jewelry, silverware, trophies or ornaments which are suitably inscribed to show that they are given for participating in a show and which do not exceed the sum of \$35.

(6) "Professional club" means a club licensed under ch. 444, Stats., to conduct professional boxing shows.

(6m) "Second" means a person who is present during a bout to provide assistance to a boxer.

(7) "Show" means any boxing or sparring event the admission to which requires the purchase of a ticket or the payment of anything of value. "Show" and "exhibition" as used in ch. 444, Stats., have the same meaning.

(8) "Sparring" means a show or bout in which the boxers participate for exhibition purposes and the results of the show or bout do not become part of the boxer's boxing record which shows wins or losses. "Sparring" does not include a bout held at a training facility for training purposes, even though people frequently refer to such bouts as "sparring."

(9) "Stimulant" means amphetamines, cocaine, phenylpropylamine and ephedrine.

(10) "Technical knock-out" means that a boxer loses a bout because the boxer discontinues boxing for any reason or because the referee terminates the bout because the boxer is defenseless or incapable of continuing. "Technical knock-out" does not include a situation when a boxer is down for a 10-count by the referee.

(11) "10-point must scoring system" means a system for scoring each round of a bout in such a way that the winner is awarded 10 points and the loser is awarded 9 points or less. Under this system each judge renders his or her score to the official scorekeeper for a round-by-round tally of points for each boxer. At the end of the bout, the scorekeeper adds the points that each judge gave for each boxer for each round. The winner of the bout is the boxer who receives the higher score from a majority of the judges.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (intro.), (2) and (3), renum. (4) to (7) to be (7), (4) to (6) and am. (5) to (7), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; am. (5) and (6), cr. (5m), (6m), (8) and (9), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97; cr. (10) and (11), Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 110.025 Compliance with federal laws. Professional clubs, promoters, seconds and boxers shall comply with the professional boxing safety act and provide the department with information, copies of documents, identification cards, copies of contracts, disclosures and notifications, as required by the Act.

Note: The Professional Boxing Safety Act may be found in 15 USC §§ 6301 et seq.

History: Cr. Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 110.03 Professional club license. (1) APPLICATION. An applicant for a professional club license shall, before conducting a show in this state, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.03, Stats., and be licensed by the department.

Note: Application forms are available on request to the Department of Regulation and Licensing, Bureau of Direct Licensing and Real Estate, 1400 East Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a professional club an applicant shall:

1. Comply with the requirements in s. 444.03, Stats.;

3. Submit a copy of the articles of incorporation and proof that the secretary of state has filed the articles pursuant to s. 180.0123, Stats.; and

4. Identify all persons connected with or having a proprietary interest in the professional club.

(b) An application shall be denied if the applicant has committed any act which would, if committed by a licensee, subject the licensee to discipline under s. RL 116.01 (1).

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1), cr. (2), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; am. (1), r. (2) (a) 2., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 110.035 Licensure of seconds. (1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a second at any professional show, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.03, Stats., and be licensed by the department.

Note: Application forms are available on request to the Department of Regulation and Licensing, Bureau of Direct Licensing and Real Estate, 1400 East Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a second an applicant shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to a person who has committed any act which would, if committed by a licensee, subject the licensee to discipline under s. RL 116.01 (4).

(3) TERM OF LICENSE. A license as a second shall be valid for one year, unless suspended or revoked for cause.

(4) RENEWAL OF LICENSE. A second who chooses to continue licensure after the date of expiration of a license shall file an application for renewal. The criteria and conditions for an original license apply equally to applications for renewal.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 110.04 Professional show permits; application.

(1) Application for a permit to conduct a professional show shall be made at least 15 calendar days before the date of the show by an authorized representative of a licensed professional club on forms provided by the department and shall include:

- (a) The name and address of the professional club.
- (b) The date, starting time and location of the proposed show.
- (c) A detailed plan for evacuating a seriously injured boxer to a hospital including the name of the professional club representative responsible for evacuating an injured boxer, the method of removal from the ring and the means of transportation to the hospital.

(d) The time and location of the weigh-in and physical examination.

(e) A list of the boxers in each bout and, if licensed, the boxer's current license number. An applicant shall also provide the department with information concerning a boxer's boxing history, if requested by the department. If a boxer is not licensed, the boxer shall file an application for a license as a professional boxer. The club may substitute a boxer for any boxer listed on the permit application, provided a request to substitute is submitted to the department no later than 4:30 p.m. of the 4th business day preceding the date of the show and the department approves the substitute boxer pursuant to this section and s. RL 110.05. The club may substitute up to and including 2 additional boxers at any time before a scheduled bout, provided that the boxer or boxers are licensed in Wisconsin, the boxer or boxers provide an affidavit that the boxer or boxers are not under suspension in Wisconsin or any other jurisdiction and both the inspector and the referee agree that permitting the boxer or boxers to fight in a specific scheduled bout would pose no unreasonable risk of harm to the boxers in that bout.

(em) The number of rounds for which each bout is scheduled.

(f) A description of the method to be used for selecting judges and for judging and scoring bouts.

(g) Proof of having obtained the insurance required in s. 444.18, Stats.

(h) Evidence satisfactory to the department that the professional club has entered into a valid agreement with the owner or manager of the facility where the boxing show will be conducted.

Note: Applications for permits are available on request to the Department of Regulation and Licensing, 1400 East Washington Avenue, Room 281, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708.

(2) After receipt of an application for a permit to conduct a professional boxing show, the department may deny the application if the applicant does not provide all the required information, if the department does not have a referee, inspector or ringside physician available on that date or if one or more boxers are not licensed or otherwise eligible to fight, due to failure to comply with conditions in s. RL 114.06 or due to being under a suspension or revocation order issued by another licensing jurisdiction for one of the following reasons:

- (a) A recent knock-out or series of consecutive losses.
- (b) An injury, a requirement for a medical procedure, or a physician's denial of certification.
- (c) Failure of a drug test.

(d) The use of false aliases, or falsifying, or attempting to falsify, official identification cards or documents issued pursuant to ch. 444, Stats., or 15 USC 6305.

(e) Unprofessional conduct or other inappropriate behavior inconsistent with generally accepted methods of competition in a professional boxing show.

(3) The department may require a professional club to pay a permit application fee in an amount which does not exceed the costs incurred by the department for paying the salary and travel expenses of the ringside physician and referee assigned to the professional show.

(4) The department may grant a permit for the show, but withhold approval of one or more boxers to fight in the show.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1) (intro.), (b) and (e), cr. (1) (g) and (h), r. and recr. (2). Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; am. (1) (e) and (h), cr. (3). Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97; am. (2) (intro.), cr. (2) (a) to (e) and (4). Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 110.05 Permits, issuance and effect. (1) An application for a permit shall be granted or denied within 15 business days after receipt of the application.

(1m) If the department denies an application for a permit or refuses to approve a participant whose name has been submitted to the department by the applicant, it shall provide the applicant with an opportunity for a hearing. If the department does not approve a boxer to fight in a show, the department shall provide the boxer with the right to a hearing. In either case, the department is not required to hold the hearing before the date submitted to the department pursuant to s. RL 110.04 (1) (b).

(2) Issuance of a permit by the department authorizes a professional club to conduct a professional show under the control of the inspectors, referees and ringside physicians assigned and listed in the permit.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; cr. (1m), am. (2), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; am. (1) and (1m), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 110.07 Cancelling a professional show. (1) At any time during the date of a show an inspector assigned to the show may cancel all or part of a show if:

(a) The inspector reasonably believes that the show is not being conducted according to rules in chs. RL 110 to 116 or the conditions stated in the permit which authorizes the show; or,

(b) The inspector reasonably believes that the show poses an unreasonable threat to the health or safety of a boxer, the spectators, or an official.

(2) The department may cancel a show at any time for violation of rules in chs. RL 110 to 116.

(3) A professional club may cancel a show by notifying the department and those members of the media whom the club initially notified about the show at least 24 hours before the show is scheduled to begin.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; am. (3), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

Chapter RL 111

STATE OFFICIALS FOR PROFESSIONAL BOXING

RL 111.005 Authority.
RL 111.01 Inspectors: appointment and authority
RL 111.02 Referees.

RL 111.03 Ringside physicians.
RL 111.04 Judges and judging.

RL 111.005 Authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 221.11 (2), 444.02 and 444.09, Stats.

History: Cr., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 111.01 Inspectors: appointment and authority.

Inspectors assigned to shows represent the state and are delegated the state's authority to control the show from the time of weigh-in and physical examination until 24 hours after completion of the last bout in the scheduled show. Inspectors shall designate procedures for keeping time during a bout.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93.

RL 111.02 Referees. Referees assigned to a show represent the state for the purpose of regulating bouts in a show. The referee shall:

(1) Regulate the boxers and others in the ring, according to these rules and ch. 444, Stats.

(2) Maintain control of the bout at all stages.

(3) Prevent a weakened or outclassed boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

(4) Interpret the rules relevant to a bout and decide and take action upon any circumstance of a bout not covered by a rule.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (intro.), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93.

RL 111.03 Ringside physicians. (1) Ringside physicians assigned to shows represent the state for the purpose of protecting the health and welfare of boxers participating in shows.

(2) A ringside physician shall examine each boxer as required by s. RL 113.02.

(3) One or more ringside physicians assigned to the show by the department shall be in attendance at ringside at all times during a show and shall be prepared to administer medical procedures to boxers who receive injuries and shall order the referee to interrupt or stop a bout to prevent a weakened, outclassed or injured boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1) and (3), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93.

RL 111.04 Judges and judging. (1) The department shall assign the judges for a show. The department may not assign a person to act as a judge if the department has reasonable proof that the person is not competent to act as a judge, that the person has a conflict of interest or that the person is subject to a disciplinary action taken by the department or another licensing jurisdiction that prohibits the person from acting as a judge.

(2) The 10-point must scoring system shall be used to determine the winner of a bout.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; **renum. s. RL 111.04 to be (1), cr. (2), Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.**

Chapter RL 112

EQUIPMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL BOXING SHOWS

RL 112.005 Authority.
RL 112.01 Ring.
RL 112.02 Emergency equipment.
RL 112.03 Gloves.
RL 112.04 Bandage specifications.

RL 112.05 Dress.
RL 112.06 Mouthpieces.
RL 112.07 Headgear.
RL 112.08 Corner equipment.

RL 112.005 Authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 227.11 (2), 444.02 and 444.09, Stats.

History: Cr., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 112.01 Ring. All shows shall be conducted in a ring which meets the following requirements:

(1) The ring shall be a square of not less than 16 nor more than 20 feet on a side within the ropes. The apron of the ring floor shall extend at least 18 inches beyond the ropes. The ring may not be more than 4 feet above the floor of the building or grounds of an outdoor arena and shall have 3 sets of suitable steps for the use of boxers, coaches, and officials, one in each boxer's corner and one in a neutral corner or area for use by ringside physicians and referees.

(2) The ring shall be circumscribed with at least 4 ropes. Ropes may not be less than one inch in diameter. Ropes may not be made of metal. Ropes shall be wrapped securely with soft material. The lowest rope shall be 18 inches above the ring floor, the second rope 30 inches, the third rope 42 inches, and the fourth rope 54 inches above the ring floor. The ropes shall be secured with 2 spacer ties on each side of the ring. The ring floor shall be padded with a one-inch layer of padding of felt, rubber or other similar material, placed on a one-inch base of building board or similar supporting base. Padding shall be covered with canvas duck, or similar material tightly stretched and laced securely in place, preferably under the apron.

(3) Ring posts shall be at least 3 inches in diameter, extending from the floor to the height of 58 inches above the ring floor. Ropes shall be connected to posts with the extension not shorter than 18 inches. Turn-buckles shall be covered with a protective padding. Full-length vertical corner pads shall be secured in place.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (intro.), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; am. (2), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 112.02 Emergency equipment. The professional club holding the permit shall have at least one properly charged oxygen tank with a suitable mask and airways of assorted sizes, and it shall have a stretcher available at ringside.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 112.03 Gloves. Gloves approved by the inspector shall be worn by boxers in all bouts. Only thumbless or thumb-attached gloves shall be approved.

(1) Boxing gloves for male boxers may be not less than 5 oz. each in weight when worn by a boxer under 140 pounds, and not less than 6 oz. when worn by a boxer weighing 140 pounds or more. Boxing gloves for female boxers may be not less than 8 oz. each in weight when worn by a boxer under 154 pounds, and not less than 10 oz. when worn by a boxer weighing 154 pounds or more.

(2) Gloves shall be whole, clean and in sanitary condition. Breaking, roughing or twisting of gloves is prohibited. No foreign substances may be applied to gloves except for wrapping around the wrist area to safely secure the laces.

(3) The inspector shall be responsible for rejecting gloves that may pose a safety or health problem to the professional boxer.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (intro.) and cr. (3), Register, July, 1988, No. 391, eff. 8-1-88; am. (1), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97; am. (1), Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 112.04 Bandage specifications. (1) Boxers may wear a bandage on each hand that consists of no more than 20 yards of soft gauze that is not more than 2 inches wide and that is held in place by not more than 8 feet of adhesive tape that is not more than 1 1/2 inches wide. The tape may not cover any part of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist. Boxers may not use water or any other liquid or material on the tape.

(a) The roll worn by boxers weighing more than 156 pounds may be longer than 10 yards, but may not exceed 12 yards.

(b) Boxers may use one training wrap type bandage on each hand not to exceed 6 feet 6 inches in length, held in place by a strip of one-inch adhesive tape not more than 8 inches in length around each wrist.

(2) No substance other than above prescribed may be used between the fingers or over the knuckles.

(3) Bandages that cover a boxer's hand shall be put on under the supervision of the department's inspector or a person delegated by the inspector and one representative of the opposing boxer, if the opposing boxer so requests.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1) (intro.), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; r. and recr. (1), cr. (3), Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 112.05 Dress. (1) Boxers shall box in proper dress including an approved foul-proof protection cup for a male boxer, a breast protector for a female boxer, trunks with a belt line below or at the waistline, shoes of soft material, without spikes, cleats or heels, and socks which may extend to within one inch below the knee.

(2) Boxers may not wear metal straps, buckles, necklaces, jewelry or other objects.

(3) Boxers may not use any type of grease, cosmetics or other substance on the body, except that a small amount of vaseline may be used.

(4) Boxers shall secure their hair with soft, non-abrasive material if the referee informs them that their hair interferes with their vision.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97; am. (3), cr. (4), Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 112.06 Mouthpieces. Boxers shall wear an individual form-fitted mouthpiece during each round. If a boxer loses his or her mouthpiece during a round, the referee shall have it replaced during the first break in the action. The referee may deduct points from a boxer who demonstrates a continued pattern of losing a mouthpiece during a bout.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. Register, July, 1988, No. 391, eff. 8-1-88; am. Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 112.07 Headgear. Boxers, other than those who are participating in a sparring bout, may wear headgear. Boxers who are participating in a sparring bout shall wear headgear. Headgear

shall be approved by the inspector and meet substantially the following specifications:

- (1) Headgear shall be adjustable to different head sizes.
- (2) The total weight may not exceed 12 ounces.
- (3) The outer casing of the headgear shall be constructed of tanned sheepskin of not less than 2, nor more than 3 ounces in weight.
- (4) Padding at back of head, ears, and temple area shall consist of 1/4-inch thickness of closed-cell padding.
- (5) Padding for the area above the eyes shall consist of a combination padding of 1/4-inch closed-cell padding and 3/8-inch latex foam rubber cemented together.
- (6) Padding for the ears shall consist of 1/2-inch flat foam rubber on the outside, fitted in a semi-circle.
- (7) Lace tips or any exposed metal is prohibited. The buckle under the chin shall be thoroughly protected.
- (8) The inner casing of the headgear shall be lined with 2 1/2 ounces of tanned unfinished sheepskin.

(9) All padding shall be cemented to the casing.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

RL 112.08 Corner equipment. (1) Every second working in a boxer's corner shall have the following equipment:

- (a) First aid supplies.
- (b) Clean towels.
- (c) Sterile gauze pads: sterile cotton and cotton tipped swabs.
- (d) Ice-filled bag.

(2) Seconds shall submit first aid kits and corner equipment to the ringside physician for inspection and approval before a show. Kits and equipment may not include stimulants.

(3) In case of a cut, a boxer's seconds may only make topical use of the following:

- (a) A solution of adrenaline 1/1000.
- (b) Avetine.
- (c) Thrombin.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; am. (2), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97; er. (3), Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

Chapter RL 113

CONDUCTING A PROFESSIONAL SHOW

RL 113.005 Authority.
 RL 113.01 Boxers.
 RL 113.02 Physical examinations.
 RL 113.03 Weigh-in.

RL 113.04 Weight limitations.
 RL 113.05 Number of rounds in a bout.
 RL 113.06 Seconds.
 RL 113.07 Battle royal prohibited.

RL 113.005 Authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 227.11 (2), 444.02, 444.09 and 444.10, Stats.

History: Cr., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 113.01 Boxers. (1) To participate in a professional show a boxer shall be licensed by the department under ch. RL 115 and approved under s. RL 110.04.

(2) Each boxer shall present a completed Boxer's Medical Examination Report form to the ringside physician at the pre-bout physical examination.

(3) No boxer may participate in more than 2 bouts in any one day.

(4) A female boxer and a male boxer may not compete against each other in a bout.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; cr. (4), Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 113.02 Physical examinations. (1) All boxers shall have had a complete physical examination as required in s. RL 115.02.

(2) Boxers shall be examined at a pre-bout physical examination by the ringside physician within 12 hours before each bout and, if requested by a boxer, referee or inspector, after a bout. A boxer who competes in more than one bout within a 12 hour period shall be examined between each bout. The ringside physician shall complete a report for each boxer.

(3) The ringside physician shall review the "Boxer's Medical Examination Report" and examine each boxer as appropriate in his or her judgment including heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, vision and lungs. The ringside physician shall approve a boxer's mouthpiece. The ringside physician shall certify as fit those boxers whose physical condition appears satisfactory for competition and shall disqualify others. The results of the examination shall be recorded on a department form and submitted by the ringside physician to the inspector.

(4) A boxer who has been knocked out or injured in a bout which was terminated by a referee may not participate in a show unless subsequent to the knock-out or injury the boxer has been given a thorough physical examination by a physician and the physician certifies that the boxer is physically fit to participate in competitive boxing. If a boxer has been knocked out or injured by a head blow, a period of rest is required under s. RL 114.06.

(5) A female boxer shall give the ringside physician written certification that, to her knowledge, she is not pregnant at the time of the pre-bout physical examination.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (1), (3) and (4), r. (1) (a) and (b), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; cr. (5), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 113.03 Weigh-in. (1) Boxers shall weigh-in within 8 hours of competition.

(2) The weigh-in shall be conducted by or under the supervision of the inspector.

(3) If upon weigh-in it is found that a boxer is over the maximum limit for the class in which the boxer is entered, the boxer's name shall be withdrawn from the list of entries.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

RL 113.04 Weight limitations. No boxer may participate in a show where the weigh in weight difference of the boxers exceeds the allowance shown in the schedule below. When approving pairings between boxers and applying these allowances, the department shall first determine which boxer weighs less than the other. The maximum allowable weight difference shall be that which relates to the category in which the lower weight boxer falls.

Weight	Allowance
135 lbs. or under	not more than 6 lbs.
136-175 lbs.	not more than 10 lbs.
176-190 lbs.	not more than 15 lbs.
191 lbs. or over	no limit

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; r. and recr. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; (1) renum. (1) to be RL 113.04 and am., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 113.05 Number of rounds in a bout. (1) No bout involving female boxers may be scheduled for more than 10 rounds with each round lasting 2 minutes and with a one-minute rest between rounds.

(2) No bout involving male boxers may be scheduled for more than 15 rounds with each round lasting 3 minutes and with a one-minute rest between rounds.

History: Cr. Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 113.06 Seconds. (1) Only the second and assistant second may mount the ring apron; one may enter the ring between rounds.

(2) No second or assistant second may incite spectators by words or signs.

(3) No second may attempt to render aid to a seriously injured boxer before the attending ringside physician has examined the boxer.

(4) Seconds shall leave the ring enclosure at least 10 seconds before the beginning of each round.

(5) A second may not attempt to stop a bout by throwing a towel, a sponge or any other thing into the ring.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; cr. (5), Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 113.07 Battle royal prohibited. All shows in which more than 2 principals appear in the ring at the same time, commonly called "battle royal" shows, are prohibited.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93.

Chapter RL 114

CONDUCTING A PROFESSIONAL BOUT

RL 114.005 Authority.
RL 114.01 Inspection of gloves and bandages
RL 114.02 Referee's duties.
RL 114.03 Injuries sustained by fouls.
RL 114.04 fouls.
RL 114.05 Procedures after knock downs.

RL 114.06 Head blows.
RL 114.065 Ringside physician's requirements relating to injuries
RL 114.07 Attending a boxer injured or knocked out.
RL 114.08 Head injury slip.
RL 114.09 Stimulants prohibited.

RL 114.005 Authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 227.11 (2), 444.02, 444.09 and 444.12, Stats.

History: Cr., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 114.01 Inspection of gloves and bandages. The inspector or the inspector's designee shall inspect the bandages, gloves and dress before a boxer enters the ring.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

RL 114.02 Referee's duties. In addition to the general responsibilities of s. RL 111.02, a referee shall:

(1) Indicate to a boxer by suitable explanatory signs or gestures any infringement of the rules.

(2) Caution, warn or disqualify a boxer for committing a foul. Before issuing a warning, the referee shall order the boxers to stop. The warning shall be clearly given and describe the reason and purpose for the warning. After giving the warning, the referee shall order the boxers to "Box". A boxer who is given 3 warnings in a bout shall be disqualified.

(3) Caution a boxer by advice or admonishment to check or prevent an undesirable practice or a less serious violation of the rules.

(4) Interrupt a bout and warn a boxer against fouls or for any other reason in the interests of fair play, or to ensure compliance with the rules.

(5) Terminate a bout at any stage:

(a) To prevent a weakened, outclassed or injured boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

(b) If one of the boxers has received an injury which, in the opinion of the referee, would result in harm or an unreasonable risk of harm to a boxer if the bout were to continue.

(c) If the referee considers one or both of the contestants are not in earnest.

(6) Disqualify a boxer who fails to comply immediately with the referee's orders or behaves toward the referee in an offensive or aggressive manner at any time.

(6m) If the referee decides that a boxer has conducted himself or herself in an unsportsmanlike manner, the referee may stop the bout and disqualify the boxer.

(7) Disqualify a second or assistant who has violated the rules and disqualify the boxer if the second or assistant does not comply with the referee's orders.

(9) Call the ringside physician into the ring to examine an injured boxer whenever the referee believes an examination is necessary.

(10) Use commands as necessary to control the bout, including:

(a) "Stop" when ordering the boxers to stop boxing.

(b) "Box" when ordering them to continue.

(c) "Break" when breaking a clinch, upon which command each boxer shall step back before continuing boxing.

(11) Interrupt or stop a bout at the order of the ringside physician who mounts the apron of the ring and signals to the referee that the bout shall be interrupted or stopped.

(12) Raise the hand of the winning boxer when the winner of a bout is announced.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (11), Register, July, 1988, No. 391, eff. 8-1-88; am. (7), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; cr. (6m), r. (8), Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 114.03 Injuries sustained by fouls. (I) INTENTIONAL FOUL. (a) If an intentional foul causes an injury and the injured boxer is not able to continue, the boxer causing the injury shall lose by disqualification.

(b) If an intentional foul causes an injury and the bout is allowed to continue, the referee shall notify the boxer and the judges that 2 points shall be deducted from the score of the boxer who caused the foul.

(c) If an intentional foul causes an injury and the injury results in the bout being stopped in a later round, the injured boxer shall win by technical decision if the boxer is ahead on the scorecards, or the bout shall result in a technical draw if the injured boxer is behind on the scorecards.

(d) If a boxer injures himself or herself while attempting to intentionally foul an opponent, the referee shall consider the injury the same as one produced by a fair blow.

(2) **ACCIDENTAL FOUL.** If an accidental foul occurs before the completion of 4 rounds of a bout and the injured boxer is not able to continue the fight, the fight shall be declared a no contest. If the accidental foul occurs after the completion of 4 rounds of a bout and the fouled boxer is not able to continue, the judges shall score the bout as a technical knock-out and the boxer who is ahead on points shall be declared the winner. In determining the points, the judges shall score the completed rounds and the incomplete round. If no action has occurred in an incomplete round, the round shall be scored as an even round. When a boxer is not able to continue boxing, the referee shall stop the action and inform the department's inspector, the judges and both boxers that the foul was accidental. If in the later rounds the injury has worsened as a result of legal blows, and the injured boxer is not able to continue, the judges shall score the bout based on the completed rounds and the incomplete round. A referee, in consultation with the ringside physician, shall allow the injured boxer up to 5 minutes to recover from the foul. A boxer who is hit with an accidental low blow, shall continue after a reasonable amount of time, not exceeding 5 minutes, or the boxer shall lose the bout. If a boxer is hit with an accidental low blow, the referee shall stop the action in a bout and inform the judges of any deduction of points made by the referee.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; r. and recr., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97; r. and recr., Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 114.04 Fouls. The following are fouls:

(1) Hitting below the belt; and holding, tripping or kicking.

(2) Hits or blows with the head, shoulder, forearm, elbow, knee, or foot; pressing with arm or elbow in an opponent's face or neck; or pressing the head of the opponent back over the ropes.

(3) Hitting with an open glove, the inside of the glove, or the wrist or side of the hand.

(4) Hits which land on the back of the opponent, and especially any blow on the back of the neck, or head or kidney caused by the boxer administering the punch.

(5) A blow which is delivered during or at the end of a 360-degree pivot.

(6) Attacking while holding the ropes or making any unfair use of the ropes.

(7) Wrestling, clinching or leaning on an opponent.

(8) Attacking an opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising.

(9) Holding.

(10) Holding and hitting, or pulling and hitting.

(11) Holding or locking of the opponent's arm or head, or pushing an arm underneath the arm of the opponent.

(12) Ducking below the belt of the opponent in a manner dangerous to the opponent.

(13) Defending one's self passively by means of double cover or falling intentionally to avoid a blow.

(14) Not stepping back when ordered to break.

(15) Attempting to strike an opponent immediately after the referee has ordered "Break" or before taking a step back.

(16) Assaulting or behaving in an aggressive manner towards a referee.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (2) and (5), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 114.05 Procedures after knock-downs.

(1) **WHEN DOWN.** A boxer is considered down:

(a) If the boxer touches the floor with any **part** of the body other than the feet as the result of a blow or series of blows, or

(b) If the boxer hangs helplessly on the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows, or

(c) If the boxer is outside or partly outside the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows, or

(d) If, following a hard punch, the boxer has not fallen and is not lying on the ropes, but is in a semi-conscious state and cannot, in the opinion of the referee, continue the bout.

(2) **NEUTRAL CORNER.** When a boxer is down, the referee shall immediately begin to count the seconds. When a boxer is down the opponent shall go at once to the neutral corner as designated by the referee. The bout may not continue until the command "Box" is given by the referee. If the opponent does not go to the neutral corner on command the referee shall stop counting until the opponent has done so. The counting shall then be continued where it has been interrupted.

(3) **COUNT.** When a boxer is down, the referee shall give a mandatory 8 count and shall continue to count to 10 if the downed boxer is not able to continue fighting after the mandatory 8 count. The referee shall count aloud and provide intervals of one second between the numbers, and shall indicate each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the boxer who has been knocked down is aware of the count. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the boxer went down and the time of announcing "one." The referee shall continue counting, even if the bell sounds, indicating the end of the round.

(4) **MANDATORY 8 COUNT.** When a boxer is down as the result of a blow, the bout may not be continued until the referee has reached the count of 8, even if the boxer is ready to continue before then.

(5) **CONTINUED COUNT.** If a boxer is down as the result of a blow and the bout is continued after the count of 8 has been reached, but the boxer immediately falls again without having received a fresh blow, the referee shall continue the counting from the count of 8.

(6) **BOTH BOXERS DOWN.** If both boxers go down at the same time, counting shall be continued as long as one of them is still

down. If both boxers remain down until the count of "10", the bout shall be stopped and the decision given in accordance with the points awarded up to the time of the knock-down.

(7) **FAILURE TO BOX.** A boxer who fails to resume boxing immediately after the termination of the rest interval, who sustains an injury from a fair blow and the injury is severe enough to terminate a bout, or who, when knocked down by a fair blow, fails to resume within 10 seconds, shall lose the bout. A referee may not give a standing 8 count.

(8) **THREE KNOCKDOWNS.** The referee may not stop a bout solely because a boxer has been knocked down 3 times in one round.

(9) **TWENTY-SECOND COUNT.** The referee shall give a 20-second count to a boxer who is knocked out of the ring and onto the floor. The boxer shall return to the ring with assistance from his or her seconds. Otherwise, the referee shall disqualify the boxer.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. (5), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97; am. (3) and (7), cr. (8) and (9), Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 114.06 Head blows. (1) PROCEDURE. If a boxer has been knocked out in a bout as the result of head blows or received serious head blows, the boxer shall be examined by a ringside physician immediately. If the ringside physician determines that the boxer may have received head injuries, the ringside physician shall give the boxer a head injury slip and explain its meaning. A head injury slip is illustrated in s. RL 114.08.

(2) **PERIODS OF REST REQUIRED AFTER KNOCK-OUT OR TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT.** (a) A boxer who is knocked out during a bout may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least 60 days from the date of the bout. A boxer whose bout was terminated by a technical knock-out may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least 30 days from the date of the bout.

(b) A boxer who, twice in a period of 3 months, has been knocked out may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring during a period of 6 months from the second bout.

(c) A boxer who has been knocked out 3 times in a period of 12 months may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of one year from the third knock-out.

(d) Before resuming boxing after any of the periods of rest prescribed in **par.** (a), a boxer shall satisfy any requirements imposed by the department after receiving the recommendations of the ringside physician under s. RL 114.065.

(e) The requirements and conditions enumerated in **pars.** (a) and (d) apply to knock-outs and technical knock-outs in bouts that occurred in Wisconsin. The requirements and conditions enumerated in **pars.** (b) and (c) apply to knock-outs and technical knock-outs regardless of whether the bouts occurred in Wisconsin or another jurisdiction.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; cr. (2) (e), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; am. (2) (d), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97; am. (2) (a) and (e), Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 114.065 Ringside physician's requirements relating to injuries. (1)

A ringside physician may recommend to the department that the department prescribe that a boxer obtain an examination or a medical procedure following a technical knock-out. A ringside physician shall recommend to the department that the department prescribe that a boxer obtain an examination or a medical procedure following a knock-out. The medical procedure may include an electroencephalogram (EEG), a computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan, a magnetic resonance imaging scan (MRI), or any other scan which the examining physician believes is as reliable or more reliable than an EEG or a CAT scan for determining the presence of brain damage.

(2) A boxer whose bout was terminated by a technical knock-out or by a knock-out may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring until the boxer has completed a medical procedure or an examination that was recommended by the ringside physician and

prescribed by the department following the bout in which the injury or action occurred, and has submitted the results of the medical procedure or physical examination to the department.

History: Cr. Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 114.07 Attending a boxer injured or knocked out.

(1) In the event of a knockout or serious injury, the referee shall immediately request the ringside physician to check the boxer's condition and to render aid if necessary. A ringside physician shall enter the ring immediately if a bout ends in a knock-out or if it is stopped because of an injury.

(2) The attending ringside physician may on his or her own initiative enter the ring between rounds and, at the request of the referee, during the round for the purpose of examining an injured boxer. If in the opinion of the ringside physician a boxer is in danger of further physical injury, the ringside physician shall notify the referee to terminate the bout. Except for those situations when a fight is terminated under s. RL 114.03(1)(a), results in a technical draw under s. RL 114.03(1)(c), or is declared a no contest under s. RL 114.03(2), the injured boxer shall lose the bout by a technical knock-out.

(3) In the event of any serious injury, the ringside physician shall immediately render treatment and prescribe further treatment if necessary.

(4) Any boxer who sustains a severe injury or a knock-out in a bout shall follow the instructions of the attending ringside physician until the boxer's personal physician is available.

(5) A boxer who has been knocked out may not be touched, except for removal of the mouthpiece, until the attending ringside

physician enters the ring and personally attends the boxer and issues any instructions the ringside physician deems necessary.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 1-85; am. (2). Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

RL 114.08 Head injury slip. The following shall be included in a head injury slip:

"If any of the following symptoms occur, contact a physician immediately:

(1) Headache or dizziness lasting over 2 hours.

(2) Increasing drowsiness or loss of consciousness following the bout, awaken every 2 hours during the night following the bout to check for alertness.

(3) Vomiting.

(4) Blurred vision.

(5) Mental confusion or irrational behavior.

(6) Convulsive seizure.

(7) Inability to move a limb.

(8) Excessive restlessness.

(9) Oozing of blood or watery fluid from the ears or nose.

(10) Inability to control urine or feces."

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85.

RL 114.09 Stimulants prohibited. A second may only give a boxer water to drink during a bout. No manager or second may give any drug, narcotic or stimulant to a boxer before or during a bout. The department may require a boxer to submit to a drug test or HIV examination before a scheduled bout.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; am. Register, June, 2001, No. 546, eff. 7-1-01.

Chapter RL 115

LICENSING OF PROFESSIONAL BOXERS

RL 115.005 Authority.
RL 115.01 Eligibility.
RL 115.02 Application for license.

RL 115.03 Term of license.
RL 115.04 Renewal of license.

RL115.005 Authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 227.11 (2), 444.02 and 444.11, Stats.

History: Cr., Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 115.01 Eligibility. (1) To be eligible for a license as a professional boxer an applicant shall:

(a) Be at least 18 years of age;

(b) Be capable of engaging in professional boxing competition based on the information included in the application and other reliable information.

(2) An application shall be denied if the applicant has committed any act which would, if committed by a licensee, subject the licensee to discipline under s. RL 116.01 (3) or if the applicant presents an unreasonable risk of harm to the applicant or others.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; correction in (2) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 5., Stats., Register, October, 1995, No. 478; am. (1) (b), r. (1) (c), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 115.02 Application for license. (1) Application for a license as a professional boxer shall be made on forms prescribed by the department and shall include the following:

(a) A Boxer's Complete Medical Examination Report, relating to an examination conducted no more than 30 days before the date of the application.

(b) A \$5 license fee.

(2) Application for a license as a professional boxer shall be filed in the office of the department of regulation and licensing.

(3) A boxer who is not licensed, but who would like to be scheduled to participate in a show in Wisconsin, shall file an application and obtain a license before the department may schedule the boxer to participate.

(4) The department may request any additional information necessary to determine an applicant's eligibility for a license, such as additional medical reports, training schedules, personal interviews, and observation of training.

(5) An application is not complete until all information requested has been received in the department office.

Note: Application forms are available on request to the Department of Regulation and Licensing, 1400 East Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin, 53708.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93; r. (6), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 115.03 Term of license. A license for a professional boxer shall be valid for 1 year, unless suspended or revoked for cause.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93.

RL 115.04 Renewal of license. A professional boxer who chooses to continue licensure after the date of expiration of a license shall file an application for renewal. The criteria and conditions for original license, as stated in ss. RL 115.01, 115.02 and 115.03, apply equally to applications for renewal.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93.

Chapter RL 116

CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE OF A PROFESSIONAL CLUB AND OTHER PERSONS

RL 116.005 Authority

RL 116.01 Grounds for discipline

RL 116.005 Authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted pursuant to ss. 227.11 (2), 444.02 and 444.14, Stats.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97.

RL 116.01 Grounds for discipline. (1) The department may revoke, limit or suspend the license of any professional club if any professional club member, officer or representative:

- (a) Violates any state or federal statute or rule relating boxing.
- (b) Conducts a show or engages in conduct at a show in a ~~man-~~ner such that the spectators or participants are subject to an unreasonable risk of harm.
- (c) Interferes with an inspector, referee or ringside physician at a ~~show~~.
- (d) Misrepresents material facts relating to a show including, but not limited to, the identity or record of a boxer.

(2) No person whose license has been suspended or revoked may participate in any boxing show or enter the dressing room of any licensed club during any show.

(3) The department may revoke, limit or suspend the professional boxing license or deny the application for a professional boxing license if a boxer or applicant:

- (a) Violates any state or federal statute or rule relating to boxing.
- (b) Fails to comply with a directive of, or interferes with, an inspector, referee or ringside physician at a show.

(c) Engages in conduct which would cause spectators, officials or participants at a show an unreasonable risk of harm.

(d) Makes a materially false statement in an application or in any information furnished to the department.

(e) Holds, or has held, a license to box issued by another jurisdiction which was revoked, suspended or limited for reasons which are substantially the same as the grounds for revocation, limitation, or suspension stated in this section.

(f) Subject to ss. 111.321, 111.322 and 111.335, Stats., has been convicted of a crime. The licensee shall send to the department within 30 days after the judgment of conviction a copy of the complaint or other information which describes the nature of the conviction.

(g) Is not capable of performing under his or her license due to the use of drugs or alcohol.

(h) Is physically not *fit* to engage in professional boxing competition, based on information contained in a physical examination report or other reliable information.

(4) The department may revoke, limit or suspend the license of a second or deny the application for a license as a second for the reasons enumerated in sub. (3) (a) to (g).

History: Cr. Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 9-1-85; renum. from RL 115.01 and am. (1) (b) to (d) and (2), cr. (3), Register, July, 1993, No. 451, eff. 8-1-93, am. (1) (d), (2) and (3) (g), cr. (4), Register, September, 1997, No. 501, eff. 10-1-97; correction in (3) (f) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats.

TITLE 15: COMMERCE AND TRADE

CHAPTER 89

PROFESSIONAL BOXING SAFETY

6301 Definitions.
6302 Purposes.
6303 Boxing matches in States without boxing commissions.
6304 Safety standards.
6305 Registration.
6306 Review.
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6307b Protection from coercive contracts.
6307c Sanctioning organizations.
6307d Required disclosures to State boxing commissions by sanctioning organizations.

6307e Required disclosures for promoters.
6307f Required disclosures for judges and referees.
6307g Confidentiality.
6307h Judges and referees.
6308 Conflicts of interest.
6309 Enforcement.
6310 Notification of supervising boxing commission.
6311 Studies.
6312 Professional boxing matches conducted on Indian reservations.
6313 Relationship with State law.

SEC. 6301 - DEFINITIONS: For purposes of this chapter

(1) **Boxer** The term "boxer" means an individual who fights in a professional boxing match

(2) **Boxing commission** (A) (FOOTNOTE 1) The term "boxing commission" means an entity authorized under State law to regulate professional boxing matches (FOOTNOTE 1) So in original No subpar (B) has been enacted

(3) **Boxer registry** The term "boxer registry" means any entity certified by the Association of Boxing Commissions for the purposes of maintaining records and identification of boxers

(4) **Licensee** The term "licensee" means an individual who serves as a trainer, second, or cut man for a boxer

(5) **Manager** The term "manager" means a person who receives compensation for service as an agent or representative of a boxer

(6) **Matchmaker** The term "matchmaker" means a person that proposes, selects, and arranges the boxers to participate in a professional boxing match

(7) **Physician** The term "physician" means a doctor of medicine legally authorized to practice medicine by the State in which the physician performs such function or action

(8) **Professional boxing match** The term "professional boxing match" means a boxing contest held in the United States between individuals for financial compensation Such term does not include a boxing contest that is regulated by an amateur sports organization

(9) **Promoter** The term "promoter" means the person primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing a professional boxing match The term "promoter" does not include a hotel, casino, resort, or other commercial establishment hosting or sponsoring a professional boxing match unless -

(A) the hotel, casino, resort, or other commercial establishment is primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing the match, and

(B) there is no other person primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing the match

(10) **State** The term "State" means each of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States, including the Virgin Islands

(11) **Effective date of the contract** The term "effective date of the contract" means the day upon which a boxer becomes legally bound by the contract

(12) **Boxing service provider** The term "boxing service provider" means a promoter, manager, sanctioning body, licensee, or matchmaker

(13) **Contract provision** The term "contract provision" means any legal obligation between a boxer and a boxing service provider

(14) **Sanctioning organization** The term "sanctioning organization" means an organization that sanctions professional boxing matches in the United States -

(A) between boxers who are residents of different States, or

(B) that are advertised, otherwise promoted, or broadcast (including closed circuit television) in interstate commerce

(15) **Suspension** The term "suspension" includes within its meaning the revocation of a boxing license

(Pub L 104-272, Sec 2, Oct 9, 1996, 110 Stat 3309 Pub L 106-210, Sec 7(a) May 26 2000, 114 Stat 327)

SEC. 6302 - PURPOSES: The purposes of this chapter are

(1) to improve and expand the system of safety precautions that protects the welfare of professional boxers, and

(2) to assist State boxing commissions to provide proper oversight for the professional boxing industry in the United States

(Pub L 104-272, Sec 3, Oct 9, 1996, 110 Stat 3310)

SEC. 6303 - BOXING MATCHES IN STATES WITHOUT BOXING COMMISSIONS:

(a) No person may arrange, promote, organize, produce, or fight in a professional boxing match held in a State that does not have a boxing commission unless the match is supervised by a boxing commission from another State and subject to the most recent version of the recommended regulatory guidelines certified and published by the Association of Boxing Commissions as well as any additional relevant professional boxing regulations and requirements of such other State

(b) For the purpose of this chapter, if no State commission is available to supervise a boxing match according to subsection (a) of this section, then

(1) the match may not be held unless it is supervised by an association of boxing commissions to which at least a majority of the States belong, and

(2) any reporting or other requirement relating to a supervising commission allowed under this section shall be deemed to refer to the entity described in paragraph (1)

(Pub L 104-272, Sec 4, Oct 9, 1996 110 Stat 3310 Pub L 106-210, Sec 7(e), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat 328)

SEC. 6304 - SAFETY STANDARDS: No person may arrange, promote, organize, produce, or fight in a professional boxing match without meeting each of the following requirements or an alternative requirement in effect under regulations of a boxing commission that provides equivalent protection of the health and safety of boxers

(1) A physical examination of each boxer by a physician certifying whether or not the boxer is physically fit to safely compete, copies of which must be provided to the boxing commission

(2) Except as otherwise expressly provided under regulation of a boxing commission promulgated subsequent to October 9, 1996, an ambulance or medical personnel with appropriate resuscitation equipment continuously present on site

(3) A physician continuously present at ringside

(4) Health insurance for each boxer to provide medical coverage for any injuries sustained in the match

(Pub L 104-272, Sec 5, Oct 9 1996, 110 Stat 3310)

SEC. 6305 – REGISTRATION: (a) Requirements Each boxer shall register with

(1) the boxing commission of the State in which such boxer resides, or

(2) in the case of a boxer who is a resident of a foreign country, or a State in which there is no boxing commission, the boxing commission of any State that has such a commission

(b) Identification card (1) Issuance A boxing commission shall issue to each professional boxer who registers in accordance with subsection (a) of this section, an identification card that contains each of the following

(A) A recent photograph of the boxer

(B) The social security number of the boxer (or, in the case of a foreign boxer, any similar citizen identification number or professional boxer number from the country of residence of the boxer)

(C) A personal identification number assigned to the boxer by a boxing registry

(2) Renewal Each professional boxer shall renew his or her identification card at least once every 4 years

(3) Presentation Each professional boxer shall present his or her identification card to the appropriate boxing commission not later than the time of the weigh-in for a professional boxing match

(c) Health and safety disclosures It is the sense of the Congress that a boxing commission should, upon issuing an identification card to a boxer under subsection (b)(1) of this section, make a health and safety disclosure to that boxer as that commission considers appropriate. The health and safety disclosure should include the health and safety risks associated with boxing, and, in particular, the risk and frequency of brain injury and the advisability that a boxer periodically undergo medical procedures designed to detect brain injury

(Pub. L. 104-272, Sec. 6, Oct. 9, 1996, 110 Stat. 3310, Pub. L. 106-210, Sec. 7(c), (f), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 328.)

SEC. 6306 - REVIEW: (a) Procedures Each boxing commission shall establish each of the following procedures

(1) Procedures to evaluate the professional records and physician's certification of each boxer participating in a professional boxing match in the State, and to deny authorization for a boxer to fight where appropriate

(2) Procedures to ensure that, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, no boxer is permitted to box while under suspension from any boxing commission due to

(A) a recent knockout or series of consecutive losses,

(B) an injury, requirement for a medical procedure, or physician denial of certification,

(C) failure of a drug test,

(D) the use of false aliases, or falsifying, or attempting to falsify, official identification cards or documents, or

(E) unsportsmanlike conduct or other inappropriate behavior inconsistent with generally accepted methods of competition in a professional boxing match

(3) Procedures to review a suspension where appealed by a boxer, licensee, manager, matchmaker, promoter, or other boxing service provider, including an opportunity for a boxer to present contradictory evidence

(4) Procedures to revoke a suspension where a boxer

(A) was suspended under subparagraph (A) or

(B) of paragraph (2) of this subsection, and has furnished further proof of a sufficiently improved medical or physical condition, or (B) furnishes proof under subparagraph (C) or (D) of paragraph (2) that a suspension was not, or is no longer, merited by the facts

(b) Suspension in another State A boxing commission may allow a boxer who is under suspension in any State to participate in a professional boxing match

(1) for any reason other than those listed in subsection (a) of this section if such commission notifies in writing and consults with the designated official of the suspending State's boxing commission prior to the grant of approval for such individual to participate in that professional boxing match, or

(2) if the boxer appeals to the Association of Boxing Commissions, and the Association of Boxing Commissions determines that the suspension of such boxer was without

sufficient grounds, for an improper purpose, or not related to the health and safety of the boxer or the purposes of this chapter

(Pub. L. 104-272, Sec. 7, Oct. 9, 1996, 110 Stat. 3311, Pub. L. 106-210, Sec. 7(b), (d), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 328.)

SEC. 6307 - REPORTING: Not later than 48 business hours after the conclusion of a professional boxing match, the supervising boxing commission shall report the results of such boxing match and any related suspensions to each boxer registry

(Pub. L. 104-272, Sec. 8, Oct. 9, 1996, 110 Stat. 3311.)

SEC. 6307A - CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS: Within 2 years after May 26, 2000, the Association of Boxing Commissions (ABC) shall develop and shall approve by a vote of no less than a majority of its member State boxing commissioners, guidelines for minimum contractual provisions that should be included in bout agreements and boxing contracts. It is the sense of the Congress that State boxing commissions should follow these ABC guidelines

(Pub. L. 104-272, Sec. 9, as added, Pub. L. 106-210, Sec. 4(2), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 322.)

SEC. 6307B - PROTECTION FROM COERCIVE CONTRACTS: (a) General rule (1)(A) A contract provision shall be considered to be in restraint of trade, contrary to public policy, and unenforceable against any boxer to the extent that it

(i) is a coercive provision described in subparagraph (B) and is for a period greater than 12 months, or

(ii) is a coercive provision described in subparagraph (B) and the other boxer under contract to the promoter came under that contract pursuant to a coercive provision described in subparagraph (B)

(B) A coercive provision described in this subparagraph is a contract provision that grants any rights between a boxer and a promoter, or between promoters with respect to a boxer, if the boxer is required to grant such rights, or a boxer's promoter is required to grant such rights with respect to a boxer to another promoter, as a condition precedent to the boxer's participation in a professional boxing match against another boxer who is under contract to the promoter

(2) This subsection shall only apply to contracts entered into after May 26, 2000

(3) No subsequent contract provision extending any rights or compensation covered in paragraph (1) shall be enforceable against a boxer if the effective date of the contract containing such provision is earlier than 3 months before the expiration of the relevant time period set forth in paragraph (1)

(b) Promotional rights under mandatory bout contracts No boxing service provider may require a boxer to grant any future promotional rights as a requirement of competing in a professional boxing match that is a mandatory bout under the rules of a sanctioning organization

(c) Protection from coercive contracts with broadcasters Subsection (a) of this section applies to any contract between a commercial broadcaster and a boxer, or granting any rights with respect to that boxer, involving a broadcast in or affecting interstate commerce, regardless of the broadcast medium. For the purpose of this subsection, any reference in subsection (a)(1)(B) of this section to "promoter" shall be considered a reference to "commercial broadcaster".

(Pub. L. 104-272, Sec. 10, as added, Pub. L. 106-210, Sec. 4 (2), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 322.)

SEC. 6307C - SANCTIONING ORGANIZATIONS:

(a) Objective criteria Within 2 years after May 26, 2000, the Association of Boxing Commissions shall develop and shall approve by a vote of no less than a majority of its member State boxing commissioners, guidelines for objective and consistent written criteria for the ratings of professional boxers. It is the sense of the Congress that sanctioning bodies and State boxing commissions should follow these ABC guidelines

(b) Appeals process A sanctioning organization shall not be entitled to receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with a boxing match, until it provides the boxers with notice that the sanctioning organization shall, within 7 days after receiving a request from a boxer questioning that organization's rating of the boxer -

(1) provide to the boxer a written explanation of the organization's criteria, its rating of the boxer, and the rationale or basis for its rating (including a response to any specific questions submitted by the boxer), and

(2) submit a copy of its explanation to the Association of Boxing Commissions

(c) Notification of change in rating A sanctioning organization shall not be entitled to receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with a boxing match, until, with respect to a change in the rating of a boxer previously rated by such organization in the top 10 boxers, the organization

(1) posts a copy, within 7 days of such change, on its Internet website or home page, if any, including an explanation of such change, for a period of not less than 30 days, and

(2) provides a copy of the rating change and explanation to an association to which at least a majority of the State boxing commissions belong

(d) Public disclosure (1) **Federal Trade Commission filing** A sanctioning organization shall not be entitled to receive any compensation directly or indirectly in connection with a boxing match unless, not later than January 31 of each year, it submits to the Federal Trade Commission and to the ABC

(A) a complete description of the organization's ratings criteria, policies, and general sanctioning fee schedule,

(B) the bylaws of the organization,

(C) the appeals procedure of the organization for a boxer's rating, and

(D) a list and business address of the organization's officials who vote on the ratings of boxers

(2) Format; updates A sanctioning organization shall

(A) provide the information required under paragraph (1) in writing, and, for any document greater than 2 pages in length, also in electronic form, and

(B) promptly notify the Federal Trade Commission of any material change in the Information submitted

(3) Federal Trade Commission to make information available to public The Federal Trade Commission shall make information received under this subsection available to the public. The Commission may assess sanctioning organizations a fee to offset the costs it incurs in processing the information and making it available to the public

(4) Internet alternative In lieu of submitting the information required by paragraph (1) to the Federal Trade Commission, a sanctioning organization may provide the information to the public by maintaining a website on the Internet that

(A) is readily accessible by the general public using generally available search engines and does not require a password or payment of a fee for full access to all the information,

(B) contains all the information required to be submitted to the Federal Trade Commission by paragraph (1) in an easy to search and use format; and

(C) is updated whenever there is a material change in the information

(Pub L 104-272, Sec 11, as added Pub L 106-210, Sec 4(2), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat 323)

SEC. 6307D - REQUIRED DISCLOSURES TO STATE BOXING COMMISSIONS BY SANCTIONING ORGANIZATIONS:

A sanctioning organization shall not be entitled to receive any compensation directly or indirectly in connection with a boxing match until it provides to the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in a State a statement of

(1) all charges, fees, and costs the organization will assess any boxer participating in that match,

(2) all payments, benefits, complimentary benefits, and fees the organization will receive for its affiliation with the event, from the promoter, host of the event, and all other sources, and

(3) such additional information as the commission may require - (Pub L 104-272, Sec 12, as added Pub L 106-210, Sec 4(2) May 26, 2000, 114 Stat 324)

SEC. 6307E - REQUIRED DISCLOSURES FOR PROMOTERS:

(a) Disclosures to the boxing commissions A promoter shall not be entitled to receive any compensation directly or indirectly in connection with a boxing match until it provides to

the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in a State a statement of

(1) a copy of any agreement in writing to which the promoter is a party with any boxer participating in the match,

(2) a statement made under penalty of perjury that there are no other agreements, written or oral, between the promoter and the boxer with respect to that match, and

(3)(A) all fees, charges, and expenses that will be assessed by or through the promoter on the boxer pertaining to the event, including any portion of the boxer's purse that the promoter will receive, and training expenses,

(B) all payments, gifts, or benefits the promoter is providing to any sanctioning organization affiliated with the event, and

(C) any reduction in a boxer's purse contrary to a previous agreement between the promoter and the boxer or a purse bid held for the event

(b) Disclosures to the boxer A promoter shall not be entitled to receive any compensation directly or indirectly in connection with a boxing match until it provides to the boxer it promotes

(1) the amounts of any compensation or consideration that a promoter has contracted to receive from such match,

(2) all fees, charges, and expenses that will be assessed by or through the promoter on the boxer pertaining to the event, including any portion of the boxer's purse that the promoter will receive, and training expenses, and

(3) any reduction in a boxer's purse contrary to a previous agreement between the promoter and the boxer or a purse bid held for the event

(c) Information to be available to State Attorney General A promoter shall make information required to be disclosed under this section available to the chief law enforcement officer of the State in which the match is to be held upon request of such officer

(Pub L 104-272, Sec 13, as added Pub L 106-210, Sec 4 (2), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat 324)

SEC. 6307F - REQUIRED DISCLOSURES FOR JUDGES AND REFEREES:

A judge or referee shall not be entitled to receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with a boxing match until it provides to the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in a State a statement of all consideration, including reimbursement for expenses, that will be received from any source for participation in the match

(Pub L 104-272 Sec 14 as added Pub L 106-210, Sec 4(2), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat 325)

SEC. 6307G - CONFIDENTIALITY: (a) **In general** Neither a boxing commission or (FOOTNOTE 1) an Attorney General may disclose to the public any matter furnished by a promoter under section 6307e of this title except to the extent required in a legal, administrative, or judicial proceeding (FOOTNOTE 1) So in original Probably should be "nor"

(b) Effect of contrary State law If a State law governing a boxing commission requires that information that would be furnished by a promoter under section 6307e of this title shall be made public, then a promoter is not required to file such information with such State if the promoter files such information with the ABC

(Pub L 104-272, Sec 15, as added Pub L 106-210, Sec 4(2), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat 325)

SEC. 6307H - JUDGES AND REFEREES: No person may arrange, promote, organize, produce, or fight in a professional boxing match unless all referees and judges participating in the match have been certified and approved by the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in the State where the match is held

(Pub L 104-272, Sec 16, as added Pub L 106-210, Sec 4 (2), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat 325)

SEC. 6308 - CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: (a) **Regulatory personnel** No member or employee of a boxing commission, no person who administers or enforces State boxing laws, and no member of the Association of Boxing Commissions may belong to, contract with, or receive any compensation from, any person who sanctions, arranges, or promotes professional boxing matches or who otherwise has a financial interest in an active boxer currently registered with a boxer registry For purposes of this section, the term "compensation" does not include funds held in

escrow for payment to another person in connection with a professional boxing match. The prohibition set forth in this section shall not apply to any contract entered into, or any reasonable compensation received, by a boxing commission to supervise a professional boxing match in another State as described in section 6303 of this title.

(b) Firewall between promoters and managers

(1) In general It is unlawful for

(A) a promoter to have a direct or indirect financial interest in the management of a boxer, or

(B) a manager

(i) to have a direct or indirect financial interest in the promotion of a boxer, or

(ii) to be employed by or receive compensation or other benefits from a promoter, except for amounts received as consideration under the manager's contract with the boxer

(2) Exceptions Paragraph (1) (A) does not prohibit a boxer from acting as his own promoter or manager, and

(B) only applies to boxers participating in a boxing match of 10 rounds or more

(c) Sanctioning organizations (1) Prohibition on receipts Except as provided in paragraph

(2), no officer or employee of a sanctioning organization may receive any compensation, gift, or benefit, directly or indirectly, from a promoter, boxer, or manager

(2) Exceptions Paragraph (1) does not apply to

(A) the receipt of payment by a promoter, boxer, or manager of a sanctioning organization's published fee for sanctioning a professional boxing match or reasonable expenses in connection therewith if the payment is reported to the responsible boxing commission, or

(B) the receipt of a gift or benefit of de minimis value.

(Pub. L. 104-272, Sec. 17, formerly Sec. 9, Oct. 9, 1996, 110 Stat. 3311; renumbered Sec. 17 and amended Pub. L. 106-210, Sec. 4(1), 5, May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 322, 325.)

SEC. 6309 - ENFORCEMENT: (a) Injunctions Whenever the Attorney General of the United States has reasonable cause to believe that a person is engaged in a violation of this chapter, the Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate district court of the United States requesting such relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order, against the person, as the Attorney General determines to be necessary to restrain the person from continuing to engage in, sanction, promote, or otherwise participate in a professional boxing match in violation of this chapter

(b) Criminal penalties (1) Managers, promoters, matchmakers, and licensees Any manager, promoter, matchmaker, and licensee who knowingly violates, or coerces or causes any other person to violate, any provision of this chapter, other than section 6307a(b), (FOOTNOTE 1) 6307b, 6307c, 6307d, 6307e, 6307f, or 6307h of this title, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than 1 year or fined not more than \$20,000, or both (FOOTNOTE 1) So in original Section 6307a does not contain a subsec (b)

(2) Violation of anti-exploitation, sanctioning organization, or disclosure provisions Any person who knowingly violates any provision of section 6307a(b), (FOOTNOTE 1) 6307b, 6307c, 6307d, 6307e, 6307f, or 6307h of this title shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than 1 year or fined not more than

(A) \$100,000, and

(B) if a violation occurs in connection with a professional boxing match the gross revenues for which exceed \$2,000,000, an additional amount which bears the same ratio to \$100,000 as the amount of such revenues compared to \$2,000,000, or both

(3) Conflict of interest Any member or employee of a boxing commission, any person who administers or enforces State boxing laws, and any member of the Association of Boxing Commissions who knowingly violates section 6308(a) of this title shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than 1 year or fined not more than \$20,000, or both

(4) Boxers Any boxer who knowingly violates any provision of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$1,000

(c) Actions by States Whenever the chief law enforcement officer of any State has reason to believe that a person or organization is engaging in practices which violate any

requirement of this chapter, the State, as parens patriae, may bring a civil action on behalf of its residents in an appropriate district court of the United States

(1) to enjoin the holding of any professional boxing match which the practice involves,

(2) to enforce compliance with this chapter,

(3) to obtain the fines provided under subsection

(b) of this section or appropriate restitution, or

(4) to obtain such other relief as the court may deem appropriate

(d) Private right of action Any boxer who suffers economic injury as a result of a violation of any provision of this chapter may bring an action in the appropriate Federal or State court and recover the damages suffered, court costs, and reasonable attorneys fees and expenses

(e) Enforcement against Federal Trade Commission, State Attorneys General, etc Nothing in this chapter authorizes the enforcement of

(1) any provision of this chapter against the Federal Trade Commission, the United States Attorney General, or the chief legal officer of any State for acting or failing to act in an official capacity,

(2) subsection (d) of this section against a State or political subdivision of a State, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or

(3) section 6307b of this title against a boxer acting in his capacity as a boxer

(Pub L 104-272 Sec 18, formerly Sec 10, Oct 9, 1996, 110 Stat 3312, renumbered Sec 18 and amended Pub L 106-210, Sec 4(1) 6, May 26, 2000, 114 Stat 322 326)

SEC. 6310 - NOTIFICATION OF SUPERVISING BOXING COMMISSION: Each promoter who intends to hold a

professional boxing match in a State that does not have a boxing commission shall, not later than 14 days before the intended date of that match, provide written notification to the supervising boxing commission designated under section 6303 of this title. Such notification shall contain each of the following

(1) Assurances that, with respect to that professional boxing match, all applicable requirements of this chapter will be met

(2) The name of any person who, at the time of the submission of the notification

(A) is under suspension from a boxing commission, and

(B) will be involved in organizing or participating in the event

(3) For any individual listed under paragraph (2), the identity of the boxing commission that issued the suspension described in paragraph (2)(A)

(Pub L 104-272, Sec 19 formerly Sec 11, Oct 9, 1996, 110 Stat 3312, renumbered Sec 19, Pub L 106-210, Sec 4(1), May 26 2000, 114 Stat 322)

SEC. 6311 - STUDIES: (a) Pension The Secretary of Labor shall conduct a study on the feasibility and cost of a national pension system for boxers, including potential funding sources

(b) Health, safety, and equipment The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct a study to develop recommendations for health, safety, and equipment standards for boxers and for professional boxing matches

(c) Reports Not later than one year after October 9, 1996, the Secretary of Labor shall submit a report to the Congress on the findings of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. Not later than 180 days after October 9, 1996, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit a report to the Congress on the findings of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (b) of this section

(Pub L 104-272, Sec 20, formerly Sec 12, Oct 9, 1996, 110 Stat 3313, renumbered Sec 20, Pub L 106-210 Sec 4(1) May 26,2000, 114 Stat 332)

SEC. 6312 - PROFESSIONAL BOXING MATCHES CONDUCTED ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS: (a) Definitions For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply

(1) Indian tribe The term "Indian tribe" has the same meaning as in section 450b(e) of title 25

(2) Reservation The term "reservation" means the geographically defined area over which a tribal organization exercises governmental jurisdiction

(3) Tribal organization The term "tribal organization" has the same meaning as in section 450b(1) of title 25

(b) Requirements (1) In general Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a tribal organization of an Indian tribe may, upon the initiative of the tribal organization

(A) regulate professional boxing matches held within the reservation under the jurisdiction of that tribal organization; and

(B) carry out that regulation or enter into a contract with a boxing commission to carry out that regulation

(2) Standards and licensing If a tribal organization regulates professional boxing matches pursuant to paragraph (1), the tribal organization shall, by tribal ordinance or resolution, establish and provide for the implementation of health and safety standards, licensing requirements, and other requirements relating to the conduct of professional boxing matches that are at least as restrictive as

(A) the otherwise applicable standards and requirements of a State in which the reservation is located, or

(B) the most recently published version of the recommended regulatory guidelines certified and published by the Association of Boxing Commissions

(Pub L 104-272, Sec 21 formerly Sec 13 Oct 9 1996 110 Stat 3313, renumbered Sec 21, Pub L 106-210, Sec 4(1), May 26 2000 114 Stat 322)

SEC. 6313 - RELATIONSHIP WITH STATE LAW: Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a State from adopting or enforcing supplemental or more stringent laws or regulations not inconsistent with this chapter, or criminal, civil, or administrative fines for violations of such laws or regulations

(Pub L 104-272, Sec 22, formerly Sec 14, Oct 9 1996 110 Stat 3313 renumbered Sec 22, Pub L 106-210, Sec 4(1), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat 322)

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